

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

No. 21

Two Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 25, 1939

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

THE FRONT PAGE—

Truth of the world situation is now clear. It is that war is actually in progress between the autocratic powers and the democracies, with the difference that the democracies are not fighting it on a condition which may be said to have existed ever since the remilitarization of the Rhine, and which certainly has existed ever since the Anschluss. At first Herr Hitler was fairly solicitous to ensure that his own hostile steps should not be sufficiently alarming to provoke the democracies into resistance; and the dexterity of his earlier negotiations to that end was nothing short of amazing. But today he does not have to bother about that any more; he has conquered so much territory already that resistance—to anything short of an invasion of France or an attack on a vital British possession—seems futile. Writing early in the week, we

Further details concerning the Royal Visit Photographic Competition, announced in our last issue, will be found on page 4.

can see no reason to suppose that Hitler's designs on Roumania, which will be masked under the guise of an economic transaction since there is nothing in Roumania that he wants except wheat and oil, will be met with any forcible opposition from Great Britain or France, and no other kind of opposition has the slightest meaning.

Division of opinion in the democracies is obviously the entire and sufficient explanation of their refusal to fight. Had they been willing to fight, they would have needed the co-operation of Communist Russia. A large part of their peoples were unwilling to accept that co-operation. As one reason to explain their unwillingness the theory has been advanced that that co-operation would not have been efficient enough to be worth while; as another reason, that the price to be paid for it, in acceptance of Communist principles, would have been too high. Neither theory is very convincing; when one is seriously engaged in a real conflict one takes one's allies where and as one finds them; people who hunt for reasons for not accepting an ally are not really anxious to fight.

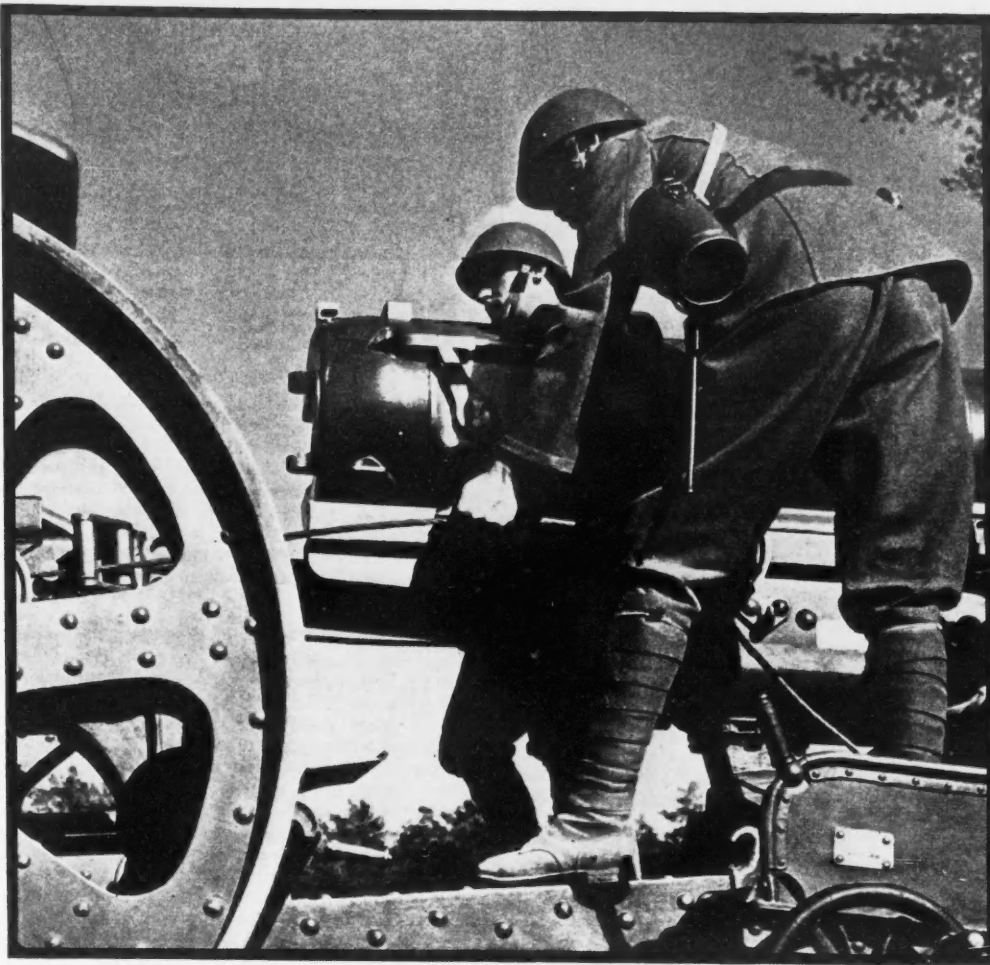
People Who Resist Hitler

THE actual resistance to Herr Hitler has thus been confined to the Spanish Loyalists, who did not see any reason for refusing aid from Russia, and who would have been much less accessible to Communist doctrine if they had found any active friends anywhere else than among Communists. The success of Franco has far more to do with the conquest (it is the only possible term) of Czechoslovakia than any British statesman outside of the Labor party has yet admitted. The Italians are frank enough about it. The *Resto del Carlino* wrote many weeks ago: "The solution of the Czechoslovakian problem—as that also of the Colonies—will be facilitated on the day that Communism, and her blind ally, Democracy, have been drowned in blood in Spain. On that day, France, before she can think of mobilizing on the Rhine, will have to consider other frontiers—the Pyrenees and the Alps." Apart from the fact that the blindness of Democracy consisted not in being, but in refusing to be, the ally of Russia on account of a doctrinal economic difference, this statement seems to be fundamentally true and highly prophetic.

We do not feel that Canadians can be charged with any great measure of responsibility for the present unsatisfactory position of Democracy in the world. We are not a very large or powerful nation, and we have to accept the leadership of more important powers in questions of this magnitude. In the matter of not permitting Democracy to be drowned in blood in Spain we have been offered no positive leadership from any of the three sources which have influence in this Dominion—the British Government, the United States Government, and the Vatican. We shall not be surprised if at least two of these, and possibly all three, have reason now or later to regret that they adopted so indifferent or hostile an attitude towards the only government, and the only army, which have been actually doing something to prevent a Hitlerian "solution of the Czechoslovakian problem"—with which can quite correctly be associated that of the German colonies and that of the extra-territorial ambitions of Italy.

Appeasement Was a Mask

THE only defence which can now be advanced for Mr. Chamberlain's policy at Munich is the theory that it was in a military sense impossible for him to do otherwise. It is probably a true and valid defence. It means that "appeasement" was never more than a mask for what was merely a postponement of hostilities. That, unfortunately, means also that Mr. Chamberlain knew that he was sacrificing Czechoslovakia to the rapacity of Germany, and that all the talk about guaranteeing her frontiers was eyewash intended to deceive the British electorate (which was doubtless legitimate in the circumstances—a Prime Minister cannot admit publicly that his nation is in no condition to fight for something that it desires to fight for), but bound inevitably to deceive also the Czechoslovakian liberals who are now, as a result, in the hands of Gestapo torturers. Such is the price, in loss of prestige and in sense of moral degradation, which a great and powerful nation—why should we not say a great and powerful Commonwealth of Nations?—must pay for a few years of too easy optimism and of foolish disarmament in a world of



BOOTY OF A BLOODLESS WAR. With the seizure of Czechoslovakia the Germans have possessed themselves of a superb equipment of arms of all descriptions, including a great deal of the finest heavy artillery in the world, together with the Skoda plant which manufactures it. This photograph of Czech soldiers manning a heavy gun is from a volume on the Czech Army published only a few weeks before it ceased to exist.

arms. We were compelled in September to seek—we might just as well say to sue—for a delay which we hoped would enable us to improve our position, but which was bound to destroy a fine democratic nation occupying a strategic point in central Europe. It is now very doubtful whether the delay has improved our position as much as it has that of Herr Hitler. Great Britain has no doubt improved her air defences; but Herr Hitler has acquired one of the best accumulations of war materiel in Europe, and is able to point to the Czech concentration camps as proof of what happens to friends of Democracy who put their trust in the great democratic powers and decline to do Germany's bidding. The nation which once boasted of Peace with Honor now seeks no more than Appeasement with Non-intervention.

The lesson is plain. The democracies—and this includes those of North America as well as those of Europe—must organize themselves and discipline themselves to withstand German organization and discipline (which are probably not as superlatively dangerous as the Germans would like us to believe), or they will have to submit to be organized and disciplined by Germany.

Where Democracy Limp

THAT able newspaper, the Kingston *Whig-Standard*, is arguing that there is no use in the Senate discussing railway unification, because the two major political parties in their official program are both opposed to unification. The *Whig-Standard's* argument is that "there can be little doubt of the real will of the people when the two great political parties of the country have to adopt essentially the same policy." We have to confess that this argument seems to us decidedly defective. We cannot positively

assert that in our opinion a majority of the people of Canada do desire unification, though we should be very much interested in the results of a plebiscite on that question. But we can say that we are very far from convinced that the majority of the people of Canada do not desire unification, just because neither of the political parties has adopted a plank in favor of it.

The *Whig-Standard* has elected to ignore one of the most difficult problems in the management of a democracy, namely, the problem of disproportionate influence of pressure groups. The great majority of the people of Canada are not greatly excited about railway unification one way or the other, and are probably not very sure about what its consequences would be. But there is a relatively small but very energetic and vocal element which is strongly convinced that unification would be against its own private interests. The unexcited majority could not be induced to switch its vote from one political party to another as the result of any pronouncement upon the railway situation by either party. The pressure group would instantly throw its entire weight, not only of votes but of propagandist energy, against any party which undertook to take steps in the direction of unification. Such a party would therefore have to face an assured loss of a considerable amount of voting power, organizing energy, and party funds, with no prospect whatever of any compensation in the shape of votes and support gained from its opponents as a result of its railway policy.

The anti-unification interest is not the only important pressure group in Canadian politics. One of the difficulties of our present situation is that the differences between the two major political parties in matters of principle are so slight that it is very easy for large blocks of voters to be switched from one side to the other by comparatively unimportant

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

GERMANS who listened in to Premier Chamberlain's speech last week were reported unimpressed. Mr. Chamberlain didn't shriek once.

Einstein has discovered a new law that explains everything in the universe except his new law.

It's going to be a historic May. The King and Queen are going to see the New World for the first time and so are the quintuplets.

People can be divided into two classes: those who know what is going on in the world and those who only know what is going on in the newspapers.

Perhaps Hitler isn't a madman, as some people are calling him, but judging from what he is doing to the boundaries of Europe there is no doubt that he is a borderline case.

Last week was a busy week for the radio commentators, remarks Oscar. They were falling all over themselves in an attempt to outdo each other in fearful Prague-nostalgias.

But what will make Utopia the perfect state is the fact that the continent of Europe will have been made into one vast playground.

Whether March goes out like a lion or a lamb is no longer important. What we would like to know is the kind of hybrid animal it has been impersonating in the meantime.

Germany is moving very fast these days and we don't know what there can be done to stop it, unless perhaps to transfer the direction of its affairs to Ottawa.

Question of the Hour: Will the coal last out?

Whatever else Hitler takes in, he will no longer be able to take in the British.

We heard a business man talking optimistically the other day but our hopes were soon dashed to the ground. We discovered he was making armaments.

The swastika is sometimes referred to as the broken cross. Nobody seems to know what this ancient symbol originally signified, but doubtless it was a dictator's word of honor.

Esther says she wishes Europe would make up its mind. She says she has started and stopped and started knitting a pair of army socks half a dozen times this winter.

—NOTE AND COMMENT

local and personal considerations, sometimes of the most debased and selfish kind. To assume that public opinion is opposed to any resistance to these pressure groups, because neither party dares to offer such resistance, is a dangerous misinterpretation of the situation. We can see no reason why railway unification should be dismissed from the consideration of the Senate, merely because both major political parties have pronounced against it. The Senate cannot enact unification without the consent of the House of Commons, but it may do a very valuable work for the enlightenment of the public mind and the development of public opinion. It is certainly not obliged to believe that the voice of the Canadian people has spoken finally on this subject, merely because Mr. King and Dr. Manion are officially agreed about it.

Half a League Onward

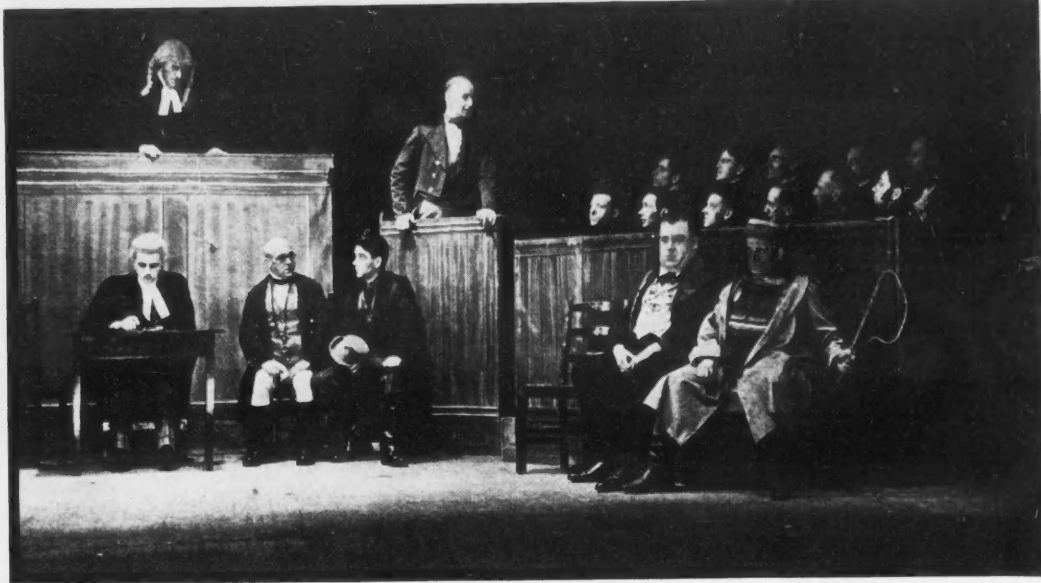
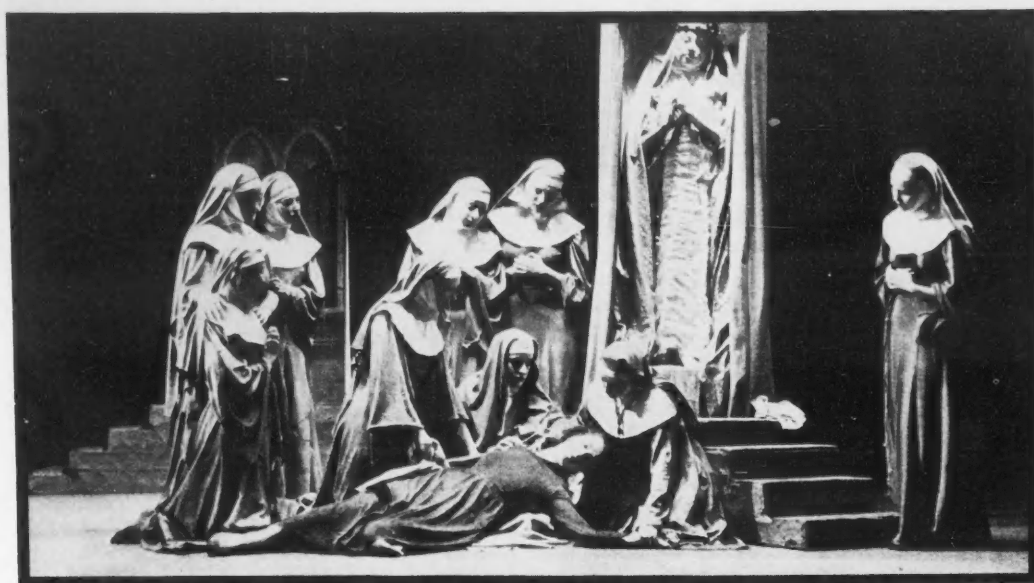
REPORTS from the back concessions suggest that the Leadership League would have been better advised if it had refrained from broadcasting the proceedings of its Maple Leaf Gardens meeting all over the Dominion of Canada. The proceedings of that meeting took on a very Toronto-ish air, with references to Mayor Day, the Toronto housing problem, the difficulty of getting out voters in municipal elections, the vagaries of the local Communist press, and other matters which can only have been partially intelligible to the listeners in remote parts of the Dominion. There was very little suggestion of any national policies to be pursued by the League and its members. Dr. Bruce called for the transfer of the responsibilities of some of the provincial government departments to the corresponding departments at Ottawa, mentioning specifically the Department of Health concerning which he naturally has intimate knowledge. The suggestion is interesting, but nothing was said about the division of powers under the British North America Act, as a result of which the Dominion Department is rigidly restrained from almost all of the activities which are carried on by the provincial Departments. Mr. McCullagh uttered an eloquent plea for more consideration for the unemployed youth of the country, and almost in the same breath a fiery denunciation of Mr. J. S. Woods-worth, who is more likely than any other politician at Ottawa to give effectual help toward getting something done about it. It was indeed made pretty clearly evident that however non-partisan the Leadership League may be, there is no room in it for members of the C.C.F. nor probably for any other of the left wing parties. Emissaries of Mr. Herridge prowled around the lobbies distributing circulars as the audience assembled. They were evidently out to gather up the political crumbs which might fall from the table so lavishly spread by Mr. Wright and Mr. McCullagh. We think they were wise; there are going to be a lot of crumbs.

The Ottawa politicians, who two weeks ago were in an amazing state of jitters and seemed to think that the end of the parliamentary world was at hand, are resuming their jaunty air. They find that the League has too many medical men at its bedside to give it much chance of long life.

Our Foreign Policy

IT IS gratifying to read in *The Round Table*, a British periodical which cannot be accused of attempting to serve any partisan interests, that the crisis of last September revealed in British Commonwealth relations a remarkable solidarity among the several member states of the Commonwealth. "At no moment could a potential enemy have been led honestly to believe in an imminent split in the Commonwealth." This is a fairly effective answer to the charge that Canada and other Dominions have been disrupting the Commonwealth by refusing to make extensive and binding pledges concerning their actions in future undetermined emergencies. But the same author in the same article complains that, vague and dilatory as was the policy of the United Kingdom, the policies of the Dominions, at any rate as regards Central and Eastern Europe, have been even more vague and dilatory. Only one Dominion, that of New Zealand, pledged itself to an automatic guarantee of Czechoslovakia's territorial integrity. "But it is safe to say that when the time came, no Government in the Commonwealth was more loath to plunge its people into war."

And it is impossible, as this writer points out, for any Dominion in the Commonwealth to have no foreign policy towards Europe; either a Dominion must accept its policy from someone else, or it must have a positive policy of its own. Isolationism is possible only for countries that are so strong as to be unassailable, and for those that are safe behind the shelter of some powerful State whose clients they are. Canada is in a peculiar position, because it could regard itself as the client of the United States, as an alternative to regarding itself as the client of Great Britain. At a time when the United States was itself cultivating isolationism, this "North American" alternative seemed to hold out some attraction for those of our people who are inclined towards isolationism themselves. But with the United States itself forced to take a major and active part in the struggle for the maintenance of freedom, there seems to be little more hope of evading trouble—if that can be described as a hope—by attaching ourselves to the orbit of Washington than by remaining in that of Westminster. Mr. King chose a good moment to re-assert that "When Great Britain is at war, Canada is at war."



Hitler Will Move East

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

German colossus on her border and couldn't oppose it; she was bound to the Axis now.

Then during 1938—and this is the prettiest chapter of all—Germany actually sold war equipment to Republican Spain (as Premier Negrin revealed to the Cortes at Figueras) to prolong the war and keep Italy busy until the Czecho-Slovakian affair was settled. After Munich Mussolini was mollified by a promise that he was to have recompense in the Mediterranean. He was encouraged to make demands, but the German support essential to their realization was continually withheld. The strangely publicized visit of the Nazi Storm Troop Commander, Lütze, to the Libyan-Tunisian border was plainly only a diversion to camouflage the preparations for the final gobbling of Czecho-Slovakia. (Not that Germany would not like to see Italy control Tunisia; this would extend the Axis into Africa, and cut off Franco-British support to Roumania, or later Russia and Turkey.) Nor can Mussolini do anything but fume, for he is not strong enough himself to take the things he wants, which belong to France and Britain and not to small Danubian nations, but must have German support. It is not yet generally realized how subservient to Germany Italian policy and economic life have become.

ANOTHER main feature of Nazi policy, the "anti-Comintern" crusade, suddenly stands illuminated too. Before the War Germany had to contend with a strong pan-Slav movement in Central Europe and the Balkans. After the War the small Slav countries were alienated from Russia through the rise of Bolshevism there and the activity of the Comintern. By the time Hitler came to power in 1933 the menace of the spread of Communism beyond the Soviet borders was in sharp decline. Was it not to perpetuate the split between Russia and the small Slav countries and prevent the revival of pan-Slav solidarity (as well as to set Right against Left everywhere) that Hitler took up his shadow-boxing against the Comintern and the Red Menace?

A minor mystery, why Germany has allowed Hungary and Poland to establish a common frontier across Ruthenia, which she was developing after Munich into a centre for her pan-Ukrainian movement, is also cleared up. Germany had no way of sending troops there to stop Hungary's action, except by aeroplane. In seizing Teschen and the important junction of Bohumin last Fall the Polish strategist Beck severed Germany's northerly rail connection to Eastern Slovakia and Ruthenia; Hungary controls the southern route. Hitler could of course have deterred Hungary from the move by threats; that he did not do this would seem to indicate that he has had second thoughts about the usefulness of this tiny remnant of a territory, scarcely more than a few mountain valleys, and its illiterate poverty-stricken population, as the springboard for his great Ukrainian venture.

His engineers had reported against the feasibility of building a railroad or highway to it across rugged Slovakia. It had besides become increasingly apparent that the logical centre for a pan-Ukrainian agitation was the Polish Ukraine. The Polish secret police are an effective check to the activity of Hitler's agents here, and Col. Beck—so Anne O'Hare McCormick reports—told Hitler in December that he

would only get to the Polish Ukraine over the dead body of twenty-five million Poles. Ever since Pilsudski told Hitler in 1933 that "he could have war now, in five years or in ten; just say when, or stop the agitation for the Corridor," the Poles have adopted this way of talking to Germany. There is no denying that it has been effective, either, and secured Poland a place well down towards the bottom of the Nazi list.

OF COURSE Hitler could overrun Upper Silesia and Posen, pinch off the Corridor and blockade Gdynia. But as long as he believes the Poles will fight, Hitler will postpone this, for he does not want a war to start, into which Russia and France and Britain and perhaps Yugoslavia and Roumania might all pile against him. His is a "limited liability" method, never quite pushed to the point where it results in war. As soon as it is clear that Poland is lined up against him and there is no more need to propitiate her, Hitler will go ahead with the annexation of Danzig and Memel and the declaration of a protectorate over Lithuania. In the meantime by pushing down through Hungary and Roumania and up into the Bukovina he will fit the pinchers further on to Poland who, it is confidently believed, will have no alternative but to capitulate in her turn. Even Russia couldn't hold that salient in the last war.

Hitler's next move ought logically to be in Hungary, and the best indication of this is the railway map of this part of the world, which shows Budapest to hold the key to the communications of the whole of South-Eastern Europe. (There is a very strong chapter on the railway strategy of Central Europe, including some interesting references to the vital

BLUE VALLEY IN MARCH

AFTER a dark tramping of narrow ways,
Levels of cold grubbiness, the smallness of thickets,
After the last sombre wall of twilight resistance
I burst upon the wide silence of a detailed horizon
Where waves of blue forest were in my eyes
And a dazzling haze of broken lakes
Reached seaward.
Then I relished heights of freshened sky,
Damp sunlight gleaming again
On whips of maple shoots close to me,
Then I knew why I had walked so far.

ALAN CREIGHTON.

importance to Germany and Italy, in case of a war in the West, of the two main Swiss lines, through the Gotthard and Simplon tunnels, in Graham Hutton's new book "Danubian Destiny.") Until Germany's great new Roman roads are extended down this way, military communications will be dependent almost entirely on the railroads. Then Roumania's rich oil resources lie this way, and as Germany's fleets of tanks, trucks and aeroplanes multiply, her need for gasoline and oil becomes more desperate.

THE only question about the extension of German power over Hungary seems to be whether Hungary will decide to play along with her former ally against Roumania, as she did against Czecho-Slovakia, or resist German control and have to be occupied. She can't defend her frontier against Germany, which has hardly a hummock along its entire length, and we have seen how ill-prepared her army is by its difficulties with a few thousand Ruthenian "hill-

CHURCH AND COURT ON THE AMATEUR STAGE. These pictures were taken by "Jay" in Hart House Theatre during last week's Drama Festival.

LEFT, the Play Workshop in "Sister Beatrice" with Janet Baldwin as the Virgin and Yvonne Hodgins as the dying Nun.

RIGHT, the Pickwick Trial by the Dickens Fellowship, with Roger Priestman as Pickwick, Barry Fitzgerald as Sam Weller, Charles Sivell as Winkle, Pat Bailey as Snodgrass, and H. M. Newton as Tony.

LEFT, BELOW, two Canadian playwrights, Bertram Brooker and Dora Smith Conover, whose one-act plays featured the opening evening.

billies." As to the reinforcement which her new common frontier with Poland is supposed to give her, there is a great deal of poppycock being talked about that. If Poland and Hungary wanted to form a front against Germany they should have supported Czecho-Slovakia, who represented the keystone in the Danubian strategic arch. They hated her and joined Hitler in tearing her to pieces, and now the Germans are in the Danubian basin and that is that. The next line at which a strong military force could stop them is at the Iron Gate on the Danube and in the Transylvanian Alps.

These strategic facts will dominate Hungary's decision when Hitler makes his demand for a complete co-ordination of policy. On the one hand the Magyars are a proud and independent people. On the other they have yearned passionately for twenty years for the day when they would reconstitute their 1000-year old Kingdom, pulled apart in 1919. They will be offered the status of a satellite ally and Transylvania back, and will probably decide, not without misgivings about what her "friendship" may mean, to go along with Germany. They have little choice; Italy and Poland are unable to help them, and Roumania and Yugoslavia have no reason for doing so.

THE pressure then against Yugoslavia and Roumania will be irresistible. In the former Hitler will probably capitalize on the long feud between Serb and Croat to split off Croatia and set up a German protectorate over it as he has done with Slovakia. At the same time Slovenia would be returned to German Austria, which would bring Hitler to the gates of Fiume. Roumania has had a foretaste of her medicine, and has already agreed to deliver the major share of her oil and wheat to Germany. Should she and Yugoslavia attempt to make a stand against German invasion when that comes, it could hardly prove anything but a forlorn effort, which Britain and France would be unable to support sufficiently or in time. (But the Roumanians could blow up the oil wells, as they did in 1918, which would mean a year or two's work in re-fitting them.) Secure behind their Rhine fortifications the Germans can proceed in their own time with the overrunning of the small countries of Eastern Europe, and there doesn't seem anything which is likely to stop them short of the Russian, or at least the Polish, border.

Then, but only then, would they be likely to attack in the West, if France and Britain couldn't be brought to capitulate by threats. I recently gave in these columns my reasons for believing Germany could not succeed in such an attack. Colossus though she would be, she still would not have the three- or four-fold superiority in numbers required to prevail against modern automatic defensive weapons, not to say modern heavy fortifications. All the onus and frightful cost of the offensive would be thrown on to her. Stronger at the beginning, Germany, as Graham Hutton points out, would grow steadily weaker, blockaded at sea, forced to garrison a vast subject territory, her armies filled out with unwilling levies, and her spirit already too long keyed to high tension. Britain and France, on the other hand, though weaker at the beginning, would grow steadily stronger as they mobilized their great resources.

The possibility of Germany securing a knockout blow and a quick victory by the ruthless bombing of civilian populations is contrary to the lessons of history. Britain and France are rapidly strengthening their anti-aircraft defences, and in any case the destruction of life by aerial bombardment is much exaggerated in the public imagination: during the last year of the Great War and more lately in the bombardment of Madrid only 9 people were killed on the average per ton of bombs dropped.

One more thing, Germany hasn't the iron for a major war. The sources on which she depended during the last war lie behind the Maginot Line now; there are no other adequate supplies in Europe this side of Swedish Lapland or Krivoi Rog in the Ukraine. Right today Germany is dependent on French Lorraine for half of her consumption. That gives a cue, I think, to the action which France and Britain will take. Rather than storm the Siegfried Line to stop Hitler's march in Eastern Europe, they are likely to develop, with the United States, who has already led the way, a program of stringent economic sanctions against Germany. It could be very effective.

LAST week's happenings in Central Europe have made a great many things clear. I don't mean the final proof they delivered that Hitler's promises are not worth a tap. I have always emphasized that Hitler does not feel bound in the slightest by promises made to the outside, non-German, world, does not consider these as promises, but only as tactics. The only promises he intends to keep are those made to himself and to his own people; these, together with his whole system of morality, he has laid out for the world to read in "Mein Kampf" these many years past.

Something of a revelation last week, however, was the extent of Mr. Chamberlain's naivety. He could have read in Hitler's book that "when you are telling a lie, don't tell a little one. Everyone tells little lies and no one believes them; tell one so big that no one will even dream it is a lie." He had the experience

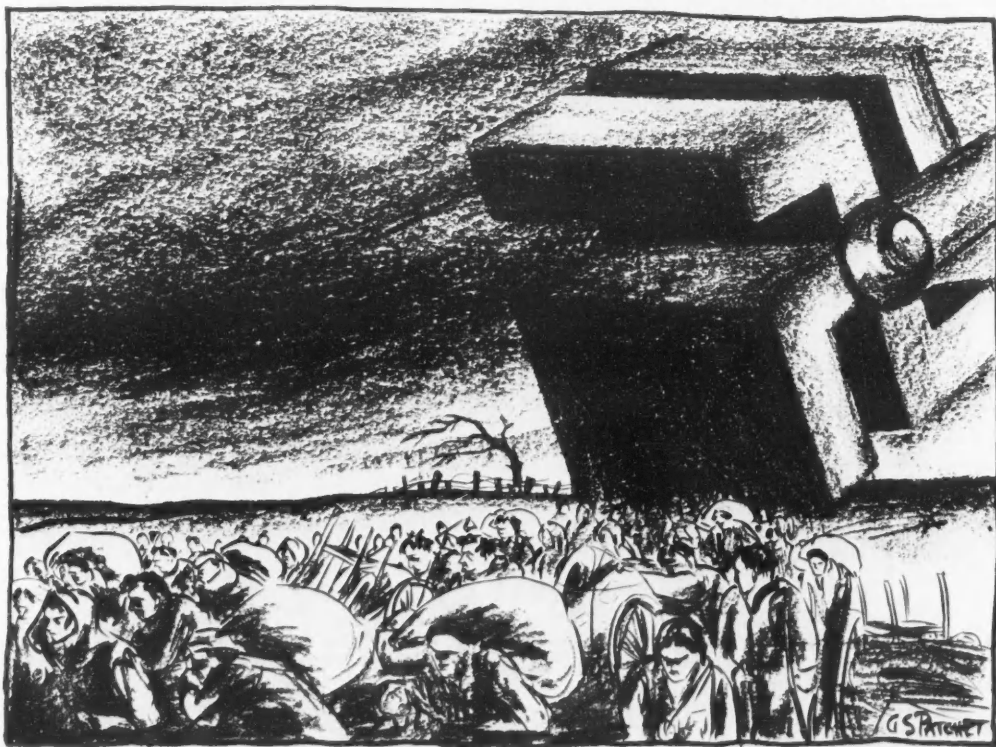
We present today the views of two Canadian experts on the European situation as developed by the seizure of the Czech territory. They differ radically as to the next immediate objective of German policy; they agree absolutely as to its ultimate objective, and as to the necessity of a much greater self-discipline and self-sacrifice in the democracies if that objective is to be failed.

The puzzling point in last week's events was the German generosity in allowing Hungary to take possession of Carpatho-Ukraine and thus to establish the long-desired common frontier between herself and Poland. This appears to indicate the abandonment of the project for establishing a satellite of Germany a racial Ukrainian state which would ultimately include the most valuable of the south-western territory of Russia. Mr. Iqantoff argues on the opposite page that this means a determination by Hitler to deal with his Mediterranean and Western problems first. Mr. Woodside holds that it means an attempt to drive a diplomatic wedge between Hungary and Poland, and conciliate the Hungarians into helping him in his designs against Roumania and Yugoslavia.

of Hitler's declaration of May 21, 1935, that "Germany would scrupulously observe the Locarno Treaty, which it voluntarily negotiated," and of its breaking ten months later with the justification that "a nation is entitled to break treaties any time it feels itself strong enough to do so."

He heard Hitler solemnly declare before the world four times, the last being February 20, 1938, that "Germany neither intends nor wishes to annex Austria or to conclude an Anschluss," and saw him send his troops into Vienna three weeks later. Winston Churchill warned then that "we are faced with a program of aggression nicely calculated and timed, unfolding stage by stage." The Czechs pleaded for a stand to be made, that they still held the strategic key to Eastern Europe. But no, the paladin of peace, with an obstinacy that might have served a better purpose and a magnificent but misplaced faith in fellow-man, had to press on with what he called last Friday "a major operation which Europe had needed for twenty years, the removal of the Sudeten cancer." He had to see Hitler break an agreement actually signed before his, Chamberlain's, eyes. Well, there is no use thinking of what might so easily have been; we can only hope now that Chamberlain, having been personally duped by Hitler, will throw all his great will-power and obstinacy into combatting the latter's march towards European domination.

WHAT will the next steps in that march be?—that is what everyone is asking. A good deal can be learned, I think, by studying the various stages in the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia. The intervention in Spain now appears for the sideshow it was. Italy has been led a merry dance by Hitler. Her attention has been diverted from Central Europe and the Balkans, where she had important interests. She has been kept embroiled with France and Britain so that she could not, in spite of Mr. Chamberlain's outstretched arms, rejoin the Stresa Front and oppose the Anschluss. Once this was completed she had the



THE MACHINE MOVES ONWARD.

No, Hitler Will Move West First

BY NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF

THREE years ago exactly I wrote in these pages:—"Might they (Germany, Italy, and Japan) not use their combined military power to smash the democratic 'haves' and divide the world between them? We peace-loving democrats can not visualize such a plan because to us the days of all-conquering Napoleons and Caesars seem almost ancient history, impossible of repetition today. Ruthless conquest in the modern world seems simply unimaginable. But then we would not dream of slitting our own stomachs; or beating, torturing, imprisoning thousands of people simply because they differ from us in their political opinions or in race. But I have seen utter ruthlessness, and can imagine it in the modern world perfectly well.

"In fact, an unscrupulous Caesar today could both conquer, rule and exploit a huge empire far more easily than could an Alexander or a Napoleon.

"All the modern equipment of war, rapid communications and transportation, make it all the more possible for a comparatively small number of men to rule at will over disarmed millions. A fleet of aeroplanes, poison gas, machine guns rapidly transported, could drown in blood the least show of resistance against the rule of a tyrant. Democracy, which can not visualize such ruthlessness, has never been willing to believe that because of the power that modern science has placed in the hands of ruthless dictators it is possible for them to rule with a small group of followers over millions of subjects against their wishes. Democracy has never sufficiently understood that such rule is the basis of power in Italy, in Germany and in Russia."

AFTER having seen the German military machine capture and disarm a proud, stubborn nation like the Czechs in the twinkling of an eye, without a shot being fired, do you not believe now in the potential crushing might of a modern Caesar?

You say: it can not last! I agree with you. It can not last more than 50 or 100 or 200 years—a mere split second in the span of history. But I ask you in turn—So what?

It can last just long enough to smash everything that makes life worth living for you and me.

In my more generous moments I believe that you Anglo-Saxons owning the largest Empire the world has ever known, yourselves the largest and wealthiest democracy this earth has ever seen, had the world at your mercy after the Great War, and let it slip into its terrible present condition because of your decency and tolerance. But there are other times when I am glad for both your sake and mine that you cannot read my thoughts.

When I see Canada, one of the world's finest countries, in the situation it is in now, with its dole, its unemployed, its sectional hatreds, its meanness and dog-in-the-manger attitude in the face of the terrible plight of refugees, and the unbelievable lack of imagination and energy exhibited by all classes of the population in solving national problems, my thoughts on the score of Anglo-Saxons become unprintable.

IS IT decadence? If complacency spells decadence then I do believe you are decadent beyond belief, and that, more than anything, is responsible for the present plight of the world.

For the Hitlers, the Mussolinis, the Japanese militarists, did not get where they are today simply because they are criminal lunatics. Their peoples were almost desperate when you were all-powerful after the war, and you had nothing to give them but platitudes, and loans at an appropriate rate of interest.

And if you could only hear how sickeningly plitudinous a patronising, Anglo-Saxon platitude can sound, and see how vultuously generous an Anglo-Saxon loan can be!

Complacent wealth has wrecked more Empires and destroyed more ruling classes than any other single cause in history.

That is the one choice before us: to sit and enjoy our comforts and our riches, to drink and be merry like the Babylonians, like the Egyptians, like the Athenians, like the Romans, like the French aristocrats, like my own Russian aristocrats, until the world we know falls in ruins around us and buries us as we will deserve to be buried.

It has been proved childishly wishful thinking to believe that Manchuria would satisfy the Japanese, that Ethiopia would satisfy Italy, that Austria and the Sudetenland would satisfy Hitler. These were mere crumbs from the laden tables of the opulent "democratic" nations.

The great stakes have not yet been played for and we, the "haves" are not yet wide awake enough to realize what these stakes are.

THERE are some miserable optimists who still think that all that is necessary is to do a little belated intriguing with Franco, a little dickering over French colonies in North Africa, or a little wishing that Germany and Russia should bleed each other to death. One would imagine that Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and Stalin were mere dummies doing the bidding of the great democratic statesmen; doing everything in their power to please the Western democracies and save them worry and effort.

If Hitler goes East it will only be because he considers the stakes there higher and easier to get.

At the moment, to interpret Hitler's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia and threat to Roumania as an indication that he is about to pounce on Soviet Russia to get the Ukraine is nothing more than wishful thinking.

There are very positive indications that his next move will not be in that direction.

THERE can be no doubt whatever that Germany is not looking for a long and arduous war. If Hitler attempted to wrest the Ukraine from Russia in his next step he would do it only provided he was certain this could be accomplished without the risk of a prolonged war, and if he was prepared to abandon the Rome-Berlin axis in exchange for immeasurably greater advantages in the East—for it is quite obvious that Mussolini will not be satisfied with playing "stooge" to Hitler indefinitely.

What possible likelihood is there at the moment for the Ukraine to be taken from Russia without a major war? Or that Hitler would risk turning East and leaving an extremely vulnerable and unsatisfied Italy and the feverishly re-arming democracies in his rear? There is no such likelihood.

I have no illusions about the state of Russian unity under Stalin, and I know for a fact there are

some Ukrainians who would prefer to have the sort of autonomy the Slovaks have achieved under Hitler's "protection" rather than remain under Moscow's domination. But there are several facts we should remember about Russia:

(a) In 1914 the country was on the verge of revolution and completely unprepared for war. Yet for three years the Russians fought on, virtually with clubs, and lost six and a half million men in killed and wounded before they turned on the rulers who were sending them to cold-blooded slaughter.

(b) Russia has been expecting a concerted attack from East and West since 1921 and has bent every effort toward fortification and armament to meet such an attack for eighteen years,—not merely during the past four or five years as is the case with Western countries.

(c) Russia has the best natural defences in the world against modern warfare. One can steam and fly over oceans, but what can one do against an armed continent whose supplies of materials and main industries are located from two to four thousand miles inland from all possible points of initial attack?

Hitler would only make a move against Russia if he had positive information that, as soon as he crossed the frontier, civil war would break out among the Russians themselves.

THE consensus of informed opinion is that now, more than at any other time in the past twenty years, such an eventuality is unlikely, and I believe that the fact that Hitler has allowed Hungary to annex Carpatho-Ukraine is positive proof that he has postponed the Ukrainian adventure till a distant future and until he has effectively neutralized his Western boundaries.

If he really intended to move Eastward soon, the establishment of an autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine under Hitler's protection would have been a political move of obvious importance as a sign of encouragement to the Ukrainians of Poland, Roumania and Soviet Russia. The fact that the Fuehrer allowed the Hungarians to swallow the Ukrainians, and established the common frontier so much desired by Hungary and Poland, is simply a gesture of condescending friendship towards these two powers in an attempt to neutralize his Eastern frontiers in preparation for the next move, not Eastward but Westward.

That is my interpretation of this whole Czech

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Succession Duty—Article 3

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN PREVIOUS articles it has been pointed out that the amendments to the Succession Duty Act adopted in 1937 place it within the power of the Provincial Treasurer to impose enormous penalties for certain acts of omission and commission performed at any time since 1892, although such acts were not unlawful when performed or at any time until 1937. It has also been pointed out that these amendments transfer to the Provincial Treasurer, from the courts, the power of determining the amount of the tax and penalties payable in respect of succession duty, not only as a result of deaths occurring after the adoption of the legislation, but as a result of deaths occurring at any time since 1892, so that all settlements already effected before the amendments were enacted can now be set aside and the tax re-estimated at the sole discretion of the Treasurer.

IT IS not at all our desire to suggest that the officers of this branch of the Treasurer's Department are in the habit of using this legislation to extort unreasonable sums of money from the estates which fall under their review. As a matter of fact, our information is that trust company officials and other executors who have occasion to deal with the Treasurer's Department on business of this sort connected with the average moderate-sized estate have found that Department extremely reasonable and courteous. One such official writes to us that he has never yet been asked to pay any of the penalties provided for in the amendments, although "there have been several occasions on which it has been necessary for me to report to the Department undisclosed assets of which, through carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of the family concerned, information was not given at the time of death." Our correspondent adds that he is confident that the officials are always open to be convinced that such failure to report was unintentional, and that when so convinced they are most fair and reasonable in their application of the law.

THESE articles are not intended to be in any sense a criticism of the acts of those who are called upon to administer the 1937 law, who are in most cases the same persons who administered the eminently proper law which preceded it, and who probably include quite a number who regret the changes made in that year. Our criticism lies against the law itself, not against the prevailing practice in regard to its enforcement. The law says that certain persons—all heirs, legatees, donees and recipients of donations *inter vivos*—shall within three months after the death of the deceased, or such later time as may be allowed by the Treasurer, make and file certain statements; it further says that "For default in complying with subsection 2" (the subsection requiring this making and filing) "the person who is liable for the duty, if any, shall incur a penalty of \$10 for each day during which the default continues." In its terms, therefore, the subsection imposing the ten-dollar-a-day penalty on the person liable for duty is mandatory even on the Treasurer himself. It is certainly mandatory on the courts, which could not refuse to give a verdict in favor of the Treasurer if he elected to sue for the full penalty. But throughout the Act it is a fundamental assumption that the Treasurer has complete discretion to impose, diminish or waive any penalties called for by the Act, and if there were any doubt upon this point it would be entirely set at rest by Section 34, which gives him power to change his own rulings or those of any of his officers on any subject arising out of the Act, including specifically the payment of penalties; obviously if the Treasurer has complete discretion in the matter of changing his own views about the

imposition of penalties, he must have equally complete discretion about the original decision to impose or not to impose them.

OUR point is, not that the officials of the Treasurer's Department are habitually making an improper use of the penalty power reposed in the Treasurer, but that it is improper that the power should be reposed in the Treasurer at all. He is a servant of the Crown whose business it is to extract from the subject all that he can in the interest of his master. In case of a dispute or difference of opinion, he quite definitely represents one side; he can be generous, but he cannot be impartial. Our contention is that in matters of taxation the Crown's subjects should not be placed in the position of having to rely upon the generosity of the Crown rather than upon the impartiality of the Courts. The fact that the Crown is habitually generous (and we are not prepared to admit that it is *invariably* generous) is a matter for thankfulness, but not a reason for satisfaction with a law which gives the Crown the power to be otherwise.

IT IS further urged in defence of the 1937 amendments that they contain many other provisions favorable to the tax-payer, such as the exemption of charitable bequests or gifts used within Ontario (the Canadian Red Cross is fortunate in that it alone gets a special exemption even for monies not necessarily expended in Ontario), and the exemption of gifts and transfers to members of the family made more than ten years prior to death. These are no doubt very proper and beneficial exceptions so far as they go; but it has to be borne in mind that they were necessary at all, before the more important of the 1937 amendments, those defining dutiable transmissions and those giving the Treasurer complete and final authority to determine the amount of tax due, were enacted. It is highly doubtful whether the Supreme Court would ever have considered that a donation to the Canadian Red Cross or to an Ontario charity, made years before death, was to be regarded as part of the taxable estate; and the majority of transfers *inter vivos* within the family were never regarded by the courts as taxable, even after the amendment of 1914, until the universally inclusive definition of transfers or "dispositions" in 1937 made it impossible to exclude any conceivable kind of transfer of any date after 1892 unless an explicit exemption was created in favor of it in the Act.

IT IS quite evident that wherever there has been anything which the Treasurer can choose to regard as a donation *inter vivos* at any time since 1892, the tax-payer is entirely at his mercy in respect of any claim for duties or penalties made in regard thereto. The courts cannot protect him; nothing can protect him but the good-will and generosity of the Treasurer and his officials. It is conceivable that on occasions the total possible claim, for taxes, interest and penalties, may exceed the taxpayer's whole present estate. In many cases, in probably the vast majority of cases, we have no doubt that no claim is presented that is not entirely justifiable and reasonable. In a very few cases, notably those of a few large old estates, we do not feel prepared to make this assertion so confidently. But in any event, and even if the claims actually presented by the Treasurer never exceeded by one dollar the amount properly collectible under the legislation in force at the time of the death, we should still maintain that the tax-payer ought not to be thus placed at the Crown's mercy, and that there is grave danger that the vast powers thus taken by the Crown may some day be unjustly and improperly used.



A GOOD SAILOR MUST "know the ropes"

● Knowing what to do and when to do it is part of the secret of being a good executor. Training, experience and equipment are essential to the economical and efficient completion of each step in the process of settling estates.

● We "know the ropes" of estate settlement, because we have been through the procedure so many times. Let us explain our qualifications as your executor.

Crown Trust Company

Executors : Trustees : Financial Agents

80 King Street West, Toronto

J. Ragnar Johnson, Manager

Healthy Handsome Hair
earns attention and approval

USE VITALIS AND THE "60-Second Workout"

30 SECONDS to Rub—Circulation quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased—hair has a chance!

10 SECONDS to Comb and Brush—Your hair has a lustre—but no objectionable "patent-leather" look.

SOCIALLY and in business, first impressions are important and many a man has found healthy, handsome hair a big asset to his progress and success.

And right there is where Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout" can help you. To keep your hair at its good-looking best, apply Vitalis to the scalp with a brisk massage. Feel the healthy, exhilarating "tingle" as circulation awakens. Your scalp loses its tightness—it becomes "looser"—more flexible. Your hair takes on a rich, handsome lustre as the pure vegetable oils of Vitalis help supplement the natural nourishing scalp oils.

And how much easier your hair responds to your comb and brush. It stays neatly in place, looks well-groomed without any objectionable "patent-leather" look.

Get a bottle of Vitalis at your drug store today. Give your hair the care it should have—with Vitalis and the famous "60-Second Workout."

Ask your Barber
He's an expert on the care of scalp and hair. For your protection in the barber shop—genuine Vitalis now comes only in the new, sanitary Seal Tubes. Be sure to insist on Seal Tubes.

VITALIS
MADE IN CANADA
helps keep your hair healthy and handsome

2 GREAT Summer Vacation CRUISES TO THE NORTHERN WONDERLANDS

This June two great ships, the North German Lloyd Liner Columbus and the Hamburg-American Diesel-Electric Liner Patria, will sail from New York on extensive summer cruises.

WESTERN EUROPE AND ARCTIC-NORWAY CRUISE

Hamburg-American Line
New Diesel-Electric Liner

PATRIA

JUNE 26 - 43 DAYS - \$535 up

Including return voyage
to New York

visiting:

MADEIRA SCOTLAND
MOROCCO NORTH CAPE
PORTUGAL HAMMERFEST
FRANCE NORWEGIAN
ENGLAND FJORDS
BELGIUM DENMARK
HOLLAND GERMANY

Standard group of shore excursions, also optional, available.

NORTH CAPE CRUISE

North German Lloyd S. S.

COLUMBUS

JUNE 30 - 41 DAYS - \$590 up

Including return voyage
to New York

Northern Wonderlands
and the Baltic.

visiting:

ICELAND BERGEN
POLAR ICE OSLO
BARRIER DANZIG
SPITZBERGEN SWEDEN
NORTH CAPE ESTONIA
MIDNIGHT SUN
HAMMERFEST FINLAND
NORWEGIAN FJORDS DENMARK

Five days in Germany or six days in France or England included in the standard group of shore excursions.

CRUISES FROM HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Seven cruises, June 25 to August 10, 16 to 23 days - minimum \$100 to \$170. Visiting such interesting places as Reykjavik, the Polar Ice Barrier, North Cape, Hebrides, Lysøfjord, Edvard, and others - in comfort and luxury - and for as little as \$6.80 a day at the minimum rate for a 25 day cruise.

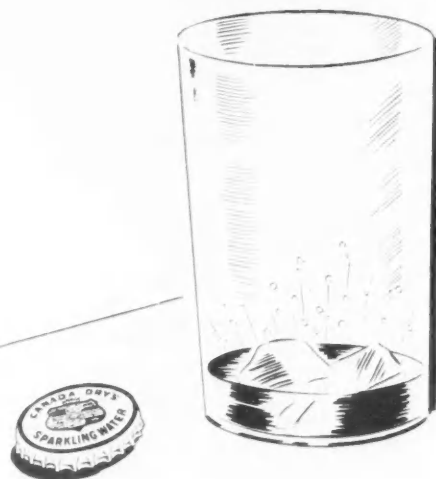
See your travel agent, or

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

45 Richmond Street West,
Toronto, Phone: Elgin 4272-3, or 1178 Phillips Place, Montreal

At the bottom of the glass...

YOU'LL FIND THE TRUTH



At last you will have found the club soda that keeps its sparkle. Make your next, your very next, tall drink with Canada Dry's Sparkling Water.

At the first sip, you'll notice something different and better about it. But conviction is at the bottom of the glass!

In fact, Canada Dry's Sparkling Water is so thoroughly imbued with life (thanks to our exclusive pin-point carbonation process) that you can put an opened bottle in the ice box and mix a lively, zestful drink from it 24 hours later! And, as a table water, you will find it delightful.

Canada Dry's Sparkling Water is triple-filtered, alkalized for your stomach's sake, lithiated, and then fizzed for keeps by that pin-point carbonation we spoke of. Sounds good, doesn't it? Try it tonight.

**CANADA DRY'S
SPARKLING WATER**

THE SODA
WITH THE LASTING
Champagne
SPARKLE



THE NATION

And Now It's Shell Contracts!

BY R. W. BALDWIN

THE figure of Canada's Minister of National Defence is never very far from the firing line these days. Good or bad the Bren gun contract has given more publicity to his department than anything since the Great War itself. If there were any chance that its repercussions might fade away, the shell contract with Alban Janin of Montreal is all ready to explode.

Last week another shaft was added to the battery of spotlights playing on the Defence Minister. The Winnipeg Free Press, usually a strong Liberal newspaper, but equally strong in its denunciations of the Bren deal, sent a correspondent to find out what Canada's Advisory Air Defence Council was thinking about Mr. Mackenzie and his department. His report was that the Council had become "disgusted" with the whole business of contracts and that it was getting no co-operation from the Minister in its effort to bolster the R.C.A.F.

The suggestion that the Council had gone as far as demanding Mr. Mackenzie's resignation was emphatically denied by the Prime Minister, who added that any such demand would have been met with pretty strong language from the head of the Government. The denial was convincing. Apparently the correspondent overstepped the mark slightly in this particular but Ottawa opinion finds it hard to credit any newspaperman with as vivid an imagination as the complete discounting of the story would imply.

MR. MACKENZIE is the victim of circumstances at least to the extent that Canada's rearmament program must inevitably take the centre of the stage in Ottawa. Day by day Canada's defenses become more important. Any day they may become the only thing which will matter in the government picture. The Defence Minister has now been relieved of the responsibility of placing contracts, but he is still at the head of a Department which needs the co-operation and support of every citizen of Canada. If he can command that support in face of the Bren gun, the shell contract and now the suspicion that all is not well with the Air Force, he will prove himself a man of super-human powers.

Mr. King Conspiring

ARDENT Imperialists are having nightmares these days. Their slumbering apparently teems with horrible dreams of Prime Minister Mackenzie King clad in the stars and stripes, despite the fact that the Prime Minister's figure fits much better into the John Bull costume than that of Uncle Sam.

The whole thing has been building since the September crisis, until everything that Mr. King and the Liberal Government do is interpreted as another blow at Empire unity. The Canada-U.S. trade treaty, it seems, is a ghastly example of the length to which anti-Imperialistic plots may grow. There may be some reason in the argument that the Empire agreements as they stood before 1935 were a better bargain for Canada than the present three-way split. That is something that lies hidden in the trade figures of the next months. But when the Washington deal is linked with a joint commission to study the Alaska highway plan as a deep plot against the British Empire the picture takes on a Gilbert and Sullivan frightfulness.

Last week Mr. King had two more scores marked up against him. The first had to do with the question in

the House from Howard Green, British Columbia Conservative. Mr. Green asked whether Canada had been invited to participate in the Pacific conference being held by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. He was told that Canada had not been invited, that the conference had to do with problems of the southern Pacific. That seemed, at first, a pretty good answer. But Mr. King's critics have found an ominous significance in the reply. "These invitations, it appears, no longer come to Canada," Great Britain, they say, is afraid of risking rejection and exposing the weakness of Empire ties. She feels out the situation first by having the British High Commissioner make informal inquiries at Laurier House, and report whether Mr. King wishes to be invited to these Empire convales. In other words, whenever Canada is passed over, it is claimed, it doesn't mean that she is left out in the cold but that she is cold-shouldering the Empire.

BUT now comes the last awful act of treachery. Mr. King has announced that His Majesty has graciously expressed his willingness to preside over his Canadian Parliament. That seemed a very nice idea. But no, it was really simply the smoothest coup of a very shrewd destroyer of Empires. The guardians of the Empire point out that His Majesty is stepping into a trap laid by the artful Prime Minister of Canada. It seems that as soon as King George VI proclaims a Canadian Parliament or assents to bills personally instead of through his Governor-General he is moving the whole axis of Empire, and that after that the wheels won't go round properly.

Votes Do Come High

AT TOO infrequent intervals the House of Commons hears from Major Charles Gavan (Chubby) Power. When it does members get a new and refreshing perspective on life in general and the business of politics in particular. There are a few men who can afford to laugh at life, and we suspect that the Minister of Pensions and National Health comes into this exclusive category. He can be serious, very serious, sometimes for as much as five minutes at a stretch. After that the strain becomes too great. Without a change of expression he bursts into a flow of good humored satire to the discomfort of his opponents and the joy of the gallery.

Last week Major Power resurrected for the House the Government's rather half-hearted attempt of last year to correct the abuses of election campaign expenditures. It was a clear logical presentation of an undisputed case against the ridiculous cost of elections to political parties. But the picture that was left with most of his listeners was one of an austere Rembrandt in the white cap and coat of a poster artist creating the portrait of John Jones M.P. for Hogsville West on the fences of the back concession. This perhaps was just the picture Major Power wished to leave.

The proposed bill, if it ever gets as far as the House of Commons before the session folds up, will meet with general approval outside Parliament. The worst that can be said for the attempt to publicize and limit party fund expenditures is that the ward heeler will probably find some way of evading the new law. In any event it should prevent repetition of such classic examples as that of a certain riding in Quebec where not many years ago \$125,000 was spent in the light over 4,500 votes.

Royal Visit Photo Contest

A NATIONAL prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and three regional prizes of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given by *Saturday Night* for the best photographs submitted by amateur photographers in Canada, in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) This Competition is known as the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and all photographs accepted for entry must have for subject something definitely related to the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. (2) The winners of these prizes, and of any additional prizes that may be offered, and all recipients of Honorable Mention, will deliver to *SATURDAY NIGHT* the negatives of the prize-winning and mention-winning pictures, and these negatives and the copyright thereof shall become the property of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, on the condition that *SATURDAY NIGHT* shall make one *du* print of each such negative to be included in an Album to be presented to Their Majesties (subject to their gracious consent) as a tribute and memorial of their visit from the amateur photographers of the Dominion.

(3) Negatives are not to be sent in until notification is received from *SATURDAY NIGHT* that they are desired. The Competition will be judged in the first instance from prints, which may be contact or enlargement, but must be made from untouched negatives and must be without any art work, coloring or other manipulation. The exposure, but not necessarily the development or printing, must be the work of the competitor.

(4) Each print submitted for entry must be accompanied by a coupon clipped from *SATURDAY NIGHT* and filled in with all the requisite details. Publication of these coupons will commence in the last issue of April.

(5) Prints may be of any size and on any paper, and mounted or unmounted. Nothing should be written upon them, except that when several prints and their accompanying coupons are sent together, an identifying number may be placed on each.

(6) Prints entered in this Competi-

tion cannot be returned, and no correspondence can be entered into concerning them.

(7) The final judgment, both as to prizes and as to availability for the Album, will be made from uniform prints made by *SATURDAY NIGHT*, without retouching, from the negatives supplied at the request of the Editor by competitors whose prints have been selected. Request for a negative does not necessarily imply acceptance for the Album, as in a few instances it may be found that the negative is less suitable than the judges have supposed from the preliminary print; but in these cases the negatives will be returned.

(8) The number of prints to be accepted for the Album is entirely at the discretion of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, and will depend largely upon the quality of the entries. It is hoped that at least one hundred, and possibly as many as two hundred, pictures will be found suitable.

(9) The Editor will be assisted by a small board of judges whose names will be announced shortly. The pictures will be ranked in accordance with one consideration only, namely the amount of interest which each may be expected to have for Their Majesties. Human interest, and in particular a specific Canadian quality, are of first importance. Photographic technique is a very minor matter.

(10) Region No. 1 is the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Region No. 2 is Ontario. Region No. 3 is the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

(11) The following are not eligible: Persons who at any time between April 1, 1939, and the sending in of their entry have been engaged in photography as a means of livelihood; Persons in the employ of the Consolidated Press and members of their families; Persons officially attached to the Royal party during any part of their Canadian tour.

(12) Entries must reach the Photograph Competition Department at the office of *SATURDAY NIGHT* by 6 p.m. on Friday, June 30.



For real pleasure
in a pipe
you must try
Herbert Tareyton

HERBERT TAREYTON

POUCHES 25c
PACKAGES 25c
HALF-POUND TINS \$1.50



"THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT IT YOU'LL LIKE"

3 VACATIONS in 1 in these LOW-COST ALL-EXPENSE Tours

**LAKE LOUISE and
EMERALD LAKE
Banff Canadian Rockies**



Towering Peaks Encircle BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

Three glorious mountain playgrounds are blended into one top-of-the-world vacation—at one low cost! The beauties of Banff with its baronial hotel. The charm of Lake Louise with its terrace life and Alpine trails. And exquisite Emerald Lake, like a Swiss village in the Alps. Enjoy golf, swimming, tennis, riding, hiking, climbing in keen, clear mountain air... also, dance and concert orchestras.

**New COLUMBIA
ICEFIELD HIGHWAY**
See this new, spectacular drive from Lake Louise. Miles of glacial wonders, Alpine valleys and mountain peaks.

**Canadian Rockies
All-Expense Tours**

From
2 Glorious Days ... \$37.50
3 Spectacular Days ... \$47.25
4 Colourful Days ... \$57.00
6 Wonderful Days ... \$74.50

Tours begin June 10 at Banff or Field and include modern hotel accommodation at Banff, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake, delicious meals and 126 miles of Mountain Motoring. Add rail fare to Banff or Field.

**\$1000.00
COLOUR PHOTO
CONTEST**
Cash prizes for Canadian Rockies colour photographs—in a world of thrilling Alpine colour. Ask for details of the Contest—47 Prizes.

Alaska
See this land of the Midnight Sun and totem pole villages. Juneau, Skagway and "Gold Rush" towns where pioneers carved thrilling history. Princess liners make this adventurous vacation a luxury cruise—2000 miles on the sheltered Inside Passage with high fjords and glistening glaciers rising sheer from the sea. Enjoy Alaska's vivid contrasts—with gay ocean-liner life this summer.

9-Day "Princess Cruises" to Alaska (via Skagway) \$95 up. Sailings from Vancouver each week.

11-Day "Princess Cruises" (via Sitka and Skagway) \$115 up. From Vancouver June 21 and July 3.

Fares from Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, include meals and berth except at Skagway.

Low round-trip rail fares to Banff, Lake Louise and Pacific Coast ports via fast Canadian Pacific transcontinental trains... air conditioned.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Canadian Pacific

Revolution Era Ends

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

ONE of the disadvantages of an education that is almost wholly concerned with current events and contemporary ideas is that it takes so long to rediscover truths that were once known and have since been forgotten. All over the world, for example, men are concerned about war and about revolution. For more than twenty years they have been the subject of a very large part of the news in the daily press. In discussions of all kinds they have been the two dominating themes about which men have talked. Yet it is only recently that some have begun to understand that in the world today war and revolution are so profoundly interrelated that they are two aspects of the same thing.

Our ancestors of a hundred and fifty years ago understood what we are just beginning to rediscover. They lived in an age which was as revolutionary as our own, and even more war-like. They learned that a deep social revolution, like that which took place in France in 1789, and the wars of Napoleon which grew out of the revolution, were a single and inseparable historic event, that the restoration of international peace and the end of the revolution were two names for the same fact.

THIS connection between great social revolution and great international war was forgotten in the nineteenth century. The reason is that for a hundred years after Waterloo there was no great revolution and there was no great war. The generation to which we belong, old men as well as the most recent graduates of schools and colleges, possesses a political education based almost exclusively on the experience of the century between the battle of Waterloo and the battle of the Marne.

In that century there were many local revolutions but there was no great social revolution anywhere. There were many short localized wars but there was no great war. As a result, we have learned to think that a revolution is one thing, a war is another thing. Before 1914 the only revolutionists we knew about were the old Socialists and they were pacifists, anti-national and antimilitarist; the only warlike parties

Spain, the liquidation of the "ideological" conflict between the revolutionary movements is likely to mean a notable lessening of the internal divisions in France and in all the rest of western Europe. This promises to enhance their powers of resistance to aggression and to intimidation.

SO WE shall see, I venture to predict, that just as the outlook for international peace has greatly improved since the western democracies recovered from the shock of Munich, so the revolutionary energies which have been boiling up out of Germany and Russia will diminish. If the orderly nations can keep their nerve and their steadfastness through the year ahead, they will avert both war and revolution. They will have made war a strategic impossibility, and they will have made the future of the German and the Russian revolution a domestic question inside of Germany and of Russia.

The evidence of this evolution in the world's affairs will be something that many who are most ardently and sincerely anti-Fascist have not anticipated. They will find, I believe, that as the resistance of mankind to war becomes actual in the production of sufficient armaments, and as the will

to resist aggression becomes more deeply aroused in the masses of men, the dominant instinct of mankind will be to draw its strength from the will to conserve the traditions of the western world.

WE ARE witnessing, I think, a world-wide reaction against revolutionary war and war-like revolution, and in this reaction, which is deeply defensive, the temper of men will be profoundly conservative. There is a longing in men, so strong that it will be dangerous for any government to deny it, towards peace, order, liberty, and the chance for the pursuit of private happiness. This longing will manifest itself not only in a determination to stand firm against any further troubling of the peace, but in the dissolution, now plainly in process, of the compromising alliances that now exist between conservatives and revolutionary Fascism, between liberals and revolutionary Communism.

That is what has happened in France since about December 1st. To those who can read the signs of the times, as for example, the little row in the Lawyers Guild, or the somewhat bigger row in the C.I.O., it will be fairly apparent that this is what is now about to happen in the United States.



THIS IS HOW THE MINERS LIVE in the compounds of Southern Rhodesia. Close-ups like this reveal the teeming life of Africa to travelers on Imperial Airways' regular Empire route to Durban.



SILENT AS MOONLIGHT... a magical Fourth Speed Forward* floats you down the highway effortlessly. A new kind of soundproofing (exclusive with Nash) frees you from road rumble. Wind roar is unnoticeable. A new quietness in travel keeps you relaxed.



PASS BY the gas stations. New Nash-Lafayette engine better 1938 economy by 10%... gives you terrific new pick-up from 15 to 50 MPH—in 13 seconds, in high gear!

WHEN THE *Real Thing* COMES ALONG

THEY SAY there's only one in every man's life... only one certain girl who ever really mattered.

For it's the way of the world—that the Real Things happen but once.

So we wonder what's going to happen to you when you drive a new Nash... when you and 3300 pounds of silent steel go flashing off to a pinpoint on the far horizon...

... when an engine runs, but you don't hear it... when a "click" of a Fourth Speed Forward* sends you bursting into a new range of exciting performance... when a wheel in your hands turns light as a feather, and nimble gears seem to read your mind.

... when you see people outside fighting the cold, raw wind, while you bask in "Weather Eye" warmth—in fresh air delivered from next June!

... when ruts and street car tracks skim under you unnoticed... and no whining wind or road noise tips off your speed. We predict right now that the first five min-

utes in a 1939 Nash will make history in your memory.

And as the mile-stones go whisking by, you suddenly know why there's a bed built into a Nash... an oversize gasoline tank behind, and an all-revealing windshield in front.

For you're going to go adventuring... to those far-off places lesser cars could never take you. You've found the Real Thing—at last.

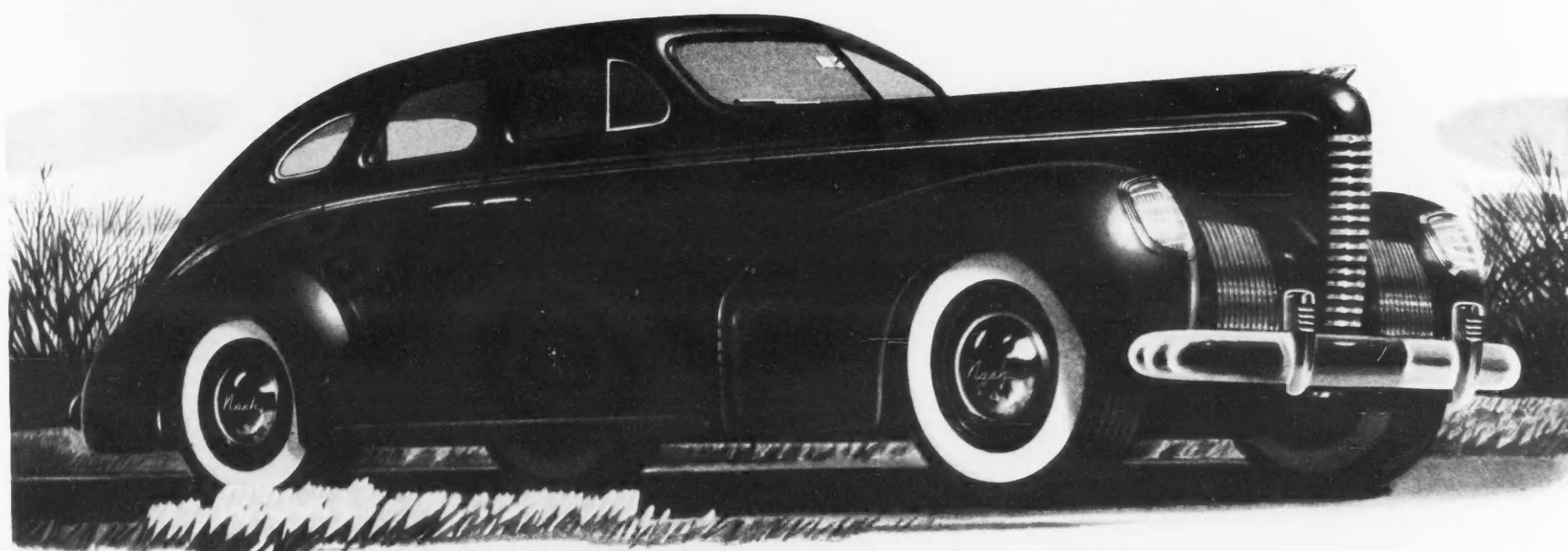
It's as eager to go as it looks—no garage can hold it! You're going to want it as badly as you did your first bicycle.

It's a wonderful car... best we've built in 24 years of fine automobiles.

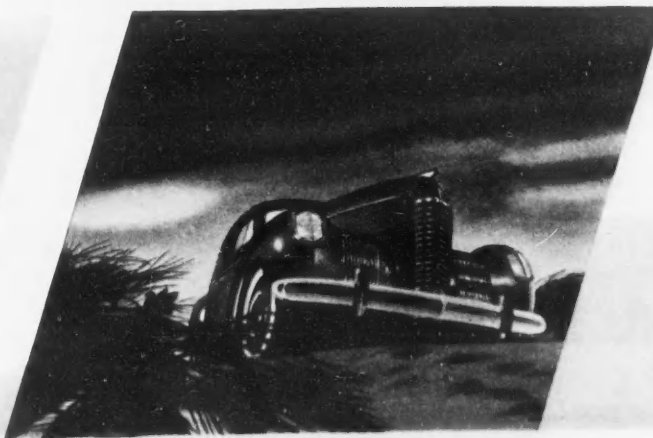
We are as happy as you are about prices—ten models next to the lowest.

Any day is a wonderful day in a Nash. What are you doing now? Make a change for the better!

Four Series of Great Cars, 22 Models... 10 Priced next to the lowest. Convenient terms on the Nash budget plan. Dealers across Canada. Centrally located parts depots for quick servicing everywhere. See your Nash Dealer. Drive this great car today!



This is the four-door Sedan, 117-inch Wheelbase, priced down right next to the lowest. Ask your Nash dealer about prices. You will hardly believe your ears.



MAD SPRING WINDS can blow hot and cold... but inside your Nash it's always the warmth you want! Fresh conditioned air, guarded by the Nash "Weather Eye"..., frees you from dust, dirt, chilling drafts.

It's that New **NASH**
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES

RIDDLE OF PERSONALITY

IF MY mother had not wed my father, I had not been; If my grandfather had not wed my grandmother, Or my other grandmother my other grandfather, I had not been. If any one of my millions of ancestors, Men, pre-men, apes, worms or bacteriums, Had failed to meet his own particular mate, I had not been.

What a chance I took of never seeing the good daylight! Thinking of it, I can hardly believe I am. And yet, I am. There must be something that I do not understand About the way I came to be.

Walter, Susk. PERCY H. WRIGHT

we knew about were conservative, nationalist and imperialist. This experience has misled us. We are ill-prepared to understand the period in which we are living when it is the radical revolutionists who are most imperialist and most militarist and most nationalist, when it is the conservative parties who are the most pacifist.

WE are to understand the real situation, and then to know what measures will be really effective, we must learn to appreciate the fact that since 1917 there have been two successive great revolutions in Europe, the Russian and the German, and that each has sought to conquer Europe. Now, it is the essence of revolutionary imperialism that it makes its conquests not by frontal attack, but by promoting revolution among the people it intends to subjugate.

In the past twenty years we have seen the penetration of Russian revolutionary imperialism into Hungary, Poland, Bavaria, the Rhineland, into northern Italy, into Spain, into north-western China. We have then seen the penetration of German National Socialist imperialism into Austria, the Sudeten territory, into Slovakia, into Hungary and Rumania, and into Italy.

Perhaps the greatest of all the National Socialist conquests has been Italy, for it is only since the Nazi revolution that Fascist Italy has become itself truly revolutionary. Before the Italian catastrophe of the Austrian affair Fascist Italy was, of course, a dictatorship with some, by no means unreasonable, imperialist ambitions. But Italian Fascism was neither deeply revolutionary in character nor disposed to challenge profoundly the foundations of European order. Only in the past two years has Italy become entangled in the great revolutionary movement and in the general international disturbance which is its external manifestation.

THE fact that revolution and war are at present two aspects of the same thing is visible from many different angles. For example, it is certainly no coincidence that the day selected for the Italian demonstration demanding Tunis and Corsica and Savoy was the day before the French general strike; there can be little doubt that the war-like demonstration was made in the belief that France was on the verge of a social revolution, and that it was the failure of the general strike and the remarkable recovery in France which have caused Mussolini to act so much more cautiously.

We can see the same thing in Spain. The prospect of an end to the civil war is viewed with as little pleasure in Rome, which is supposedly on the winning side, as in Moscow, which is on the losing side. The reason is plain. The end of the civil war in

THE WEEK IN CANADA

Ontario's Job Insurance Bill Ready

ALREADY drafted and awaiting introduction to the House is an Ontario bill on unemployment insurance. Unless Ottawa enacts legislation to cover the same problem for the whole Dominion, the Ontario bill will make its bow in the Legislature. Such was the statement made last week by Premier Mitchell Hepburn in reply to an attack by Opposition Leader George Drew. No indication was given by the Premier as to when he intended to embark upon the provincial unemployment scheme. The bill which has been prepared for Ontario is the product of a special corps working within the Department of Labor and under the supervision of Labor Minister Norman Hipel. It was completed last autumn. And, says Premier Hepburn, the cock of Ontario's political walk: "If the Federal government does not enact unemployment insurance legislation, we will bring in this bill of our own. It is already drafted."

The issue was enjoined when Colonel Drew declared that the Hepburn-King feud had involved the question of national unity. The Ontario Premier, said the Colonel, had deliberately embarked upon a policy which was challenging federal authority. The suggestion in the Throne Speech that the government was prepared to pass enabling legislation so that a Federal unemployment insurance measure would be applicable to Ontario did not indicate to Colonel Drew that the Premier was prepared to co-operate with Ottawa. To support this contention he quoted from Premier Hepburn's Rowell Commission address: "This government is committed to a policy of unemployment insurance. When the Prime Minister of Canada wrote saying that the Federal government was ready to provide that service, I promptly pro-

posed co-operation of the province because the matter had been so recently discussed by the people; but subsequent events have led me to consider the matter may be better left with the provinces." To which Mr. Hepburn replied: "I repeat, I have no apologies to offer for the stand I took for this province before the Rowell Commission. I believe now, as I believed then, that unemployment insurance should be a national responsibility."

There the issue stands. Except that members of the administration, following adjournment of the House, expressed themselves as confident that the Federal government would be given an opportunity to bring down its promised insurance scheme before the present session ends. Otherwise, the rambunctious Mr. Hepburn will put the boots to them.

Declared:

ULTRA VIRES the British Columbia Legislature, the price-fixing powers of the Coal and Petroleum Control Board Act under a judgment handed down by Supreme Court Justice Manson. The price-fixing powers of the Act infringe on the Dominion's jurisdiction in trade and commerce, the judgment declared. Mr. Justice Manson's 36-page judgment, filed at the Court House last week, rings down the curtain in the first stage of litigation which is destined for the Privy Council. It marks a defeat of the Provincial Government in its attempt to enforce, through the Control Board, basic prices for the sale of gasoline. The Board's order, which precipitated Supreme Court action by the petroleum industry on October 24, 1938, and which was rescinded in the course of the litigation, fixed a basic price

of 24 cents a gallon for gasoline in Vancouver. The Coal and Petroleum Control Board is composed of one member: Dr. W. A. Carrothers. Premier T. D. Pattullo's only comment on learning of the judgment against the government was: "We will carry this fight to a conclusion." An appeal against Mr. Justice Manson's decision will be launched immediately.

Appointed:

HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, former Ontario Conservative Premier, to the board of governors of the University of Toronto. When Ontario Liberal Premier Mitchell Hepburn made the announcement in the Legislature last week, both Liberal and Conservative members banged their desks in approval. Dr. H. J. Cody, president of the university, was pleased at the appointment, and added a tribute to Premier Hepburn: "I thought Premier Hepburn was such a good sport that he would probably appoint Mr. Ferguson. I think it is a very fine thing on Mr. Hepburn's part to have appointed the former Conservative Premier. It is taking a broad view of the functions of a university to serve the citizens at large."

Accepted:

THE INVITATION from the Ontario Government to bring the Dionne quintuplets to Toronto to meet Their Majesties this summer. Mr. Dionne, who sometimes suspects that he has been demoted from his place as father of the famous five to a mere guardian, accepted the invitation without consulting the quintuplets' Board of Guardians. This time he just talked it over with Mrs. Dionne and said



GEORGE BOUCHARD, M.P. A recently completed head by Roland Beauchamp, clever young Ottawa sculptor. Mr. Bouchard comes from an ancient Quebec family and is known for his work in perpetuating the handicrafts of the old Quebecois.

"yes." It will be the first time in the lives of the Quints, who are 5 years old on May 28, that they have left their home in Callander. The sisters will travel to Toronto on a special train, and except for the trip to the Parliament Buildings to meet Their Majesties, will remain on board for the duration of their visit. With them will travel their 12 brothers and sisters.

Unanswered:

PRAYERS from Montreal Mayor Camille Houde asking for less snow. Recent heavy snows have been causing concern to Montreal's financially embarrassed city council. Pointing out that the city's snow removal fund was depleted when he took office last September, the fiery Houde, who is as politically unpredictable as a kite in a shifting wind, told members of the Canadian Club of Montreal: "I'm often accused of being a Communist, but, nevertheless, I still say my prayers at night and always I ask for less snow. But as soon as I seek Heaven's attention look what happens—one day we get a snow storm the like of which we never had before. Surely that didn't come from Heaven!" Little boys who wait until Christmas Eve to be good, don't usually get what they ask for either.

Criticized:

THE NAME of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's "Music by Faith" presentation which is a program of popular music arranged by Percy Faith and broadcast from Toronto. Testifying before the Commons Radio Committee, Canadian

STRANGE HEAVEN

HOW small is Heaven that it can not hold
A tree;
No flower, no bird, no grass—but
only you
And me.

How strange is Heaven that it must declare
A ban
On all of life except that little part
Called Man!

GLEAN DOUGLAS.

Broadcasting Corporation Chairman L. W. Brockington revealed that the title had been protested by an unnamed clergyman. The cleric thought that some listeners might be misled into thinking that "Music by Faith" was a religious program.

Planned:

A TRIBUTE to King George VI on his forthcoming visit to the United States by the Maryland General Assembly. The tribute: two Indian arrowheads which were the tokens demanded of Maryland's first proprietors by a British King 250 years ago. The resolution introduced into the Maryland General Assembly last week cites the land-grant agreement between Cecil Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, and King Charles I in 1632. Maryland Governor Herbert R. O'Connor would be delegated to present the tribute.

Taxed:

THE FALSE TEETH of Ned A. Sparks, Hollywood comedian who hails from St. Thomas, Ontario. The Board of Tax Appeals at Washington, D.C., last week ruled that the United States Government was entitled to an additional bite from Sparks's \$54,316 income for 1935. It disallowed the radio-screen comedian's claim that \$3,000 he spent for false teeth was a business expense. Sparks said the teeth eliminated an objectionable hiss in his speech. However, he was allowed to deduct \$1,063 spent for entertainment in 1934 and 1935, and \$850 in gratuities to studio employees.

Died:

Bell, T. H., Toronto, member of the Ontario Legislature from Bellwoods (60). Blanchard, Jeremiah, Duvall, P.E.I., former member Prince Edward Island Legislature, Minister without Portfolio in Saunders Government (79). Dorian, Dr. Jules, Quebec, Que., outstanding French-Canadian journalist, editor of l'Action Catholique (68). Farquharson, Rev. William, Toronto, well-known in both Presbyterian and United Churches (89). Gillis, N. J., Glouce Bay, N.S., member of Nova Scotia Legislative Council from 1916 until its abolition in 1926 (71). Howell, F. J., Hamilton, Ont., former chairman of the Hamilton Board of Education, founder of first technical school in Canada (81). McDonald, William, Chesley, Ont., editor of the Chesley Enterprise (76). Sedgewick, Hon. G. H., Ottawa, Ont., chairman of the Tariff Board.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."



"Did you say 'oi'?"

"Yes — 'oi' want a Sweet Cap!"



IN THE DOMINION CAPITAL... AT THE CHATEAU LAURIER

"I see you drive a Chrysler"

"Yes, Colonel, and I'm really quite enthusiastic about it. It's a fine looking automobile... modern, in a dignified way.

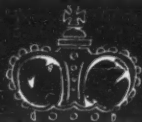
"It lets me take my ease. Wherever I go I can sit back and relax. There seems to be so much 'finish' to the way it rides and performs.

"Incidentally, I have never owned a motor car with so much 'personality'. It's really surprising how often people remark just as you did now... *I See You Drive a Chrysler!*"

Kings, princes, prime ministers and many of the most distinguished citizens of all nations have made their abode, at some time or another, at the Chateau Laurier one of Canada's justly famous hotels



CHRYSLER



1939 CHRYSLER ROYAL 100 Horsepower 119-Inch Wheelbase

1939 CHRYSLER IMPERIAL 135 Horsepower 125-Inch Wheelbase

Also Chrysler's famous CUSTOM IMPERIAL in five and seven passenger sedans and limousines

ROYAL LEADERS OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY

AT QUEEN'S PARK

Premier Hepburn Writes Some Verse

BY POLITICUS

"NEW leader, new tactics," might be the slogan of the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature if last week's sitting of the Ontario law-making body is to be the measuring rod of the session. It has been the custom of the Opposition, in the Throne debate, to deal with the administration carefully, department by department. Usually it develops into a free-for-all in which accusations fly across the floor of the House from the Opposition and the Government defends, or answers "you too." Col. George Drew gave a very definite notice that there has been a change.

On Leaders' Day he struck out along a new path that surprised all but the members of his own group with whom he met in caucus before his speech on the Throne Address. There was no detailed criticism of the administration. There was the one major one—that the Prime Minister refused to co-operate with the federal Government and so was menacing national unity.

He followed his attack on Mr. Hepburn for not supporting the federal Liberal chieftain by moving an amendment to the Throne Speech which, he said, will force the Liberal members to declare themselves as being with Mr. King or Mr. Hepburn. It could be construed as a want-of-confidence motion if the members wished it so, he made clear. But the biggest surprise came when the Opposition leader announced that his speech was the sole contribution that his group would make in the present debate and asked the Government to bring on the business of the House.

IT WAS a shock to many members, since there are only two occasions in which they can roam at will in their debates. One is on the Address and the other is on the Budget. With the debate cut down, since the Government whip will not put on as many speakers as has been done in previous sessions, many of the people's representatives are beginning to worry about their sessional indemnity. They must put in at least thirty working days. There is no indication as yet that there is any major legislation to be brought down. If the House rises too soon the indemnity will be curtailed. Which of course as Sellers and Yeatman say in "1066 And All That," is a bad thing.

That the new Conservative leader will not hold himself responsible for deeds of any Conservative administration was made clear several times. He told Mr. Hepburn that this is 1939 and he maintains the right to criticize what has been done by any administration whether it was the Ross government or any that followed it. Col. Drew will then answer for nothing save what he himself has done, or what has been done since he became the new party leader.

There was marked contrast on Leaders' Day. Col. Drew was in deadly earnest. His voice clear, resonant and strong, he spoke with feeling and emotion, serious throughout, with no single attempt at humor. Mr. Hepburn who followed used his customary style, though it seems to have lost a bit of its bite. They were so different in method, style and kind that they cannot be compared. It was quite evident, however, that Col. Drew is no match for Mr. Hepburn in repartee.

The members, anxious to show their support for the leaders, turned out in full force. When Col. Drew rose 23 desks resounded with a steady pounding. When Mr. Hepburn scored with one of his witticisms the Government supporters set up a desk-thumping that thundered throughout the chamber. The parties put on a great show.

IF MR. HEPBURN should ever decide to leave public life there ought to be any number of offers for him with advertising agencies. The most effective single piece of advertising in the last provincial election campaign was the "Rowboat" containing the "Old Gang." Mr. Hepburn originated during the debate that he could do better next time. When Col. Drew led his party to the polls Mr. Hepburn would have a "Showboat." Everyone in the "Showboat" would be in black-face and despite the color Col. Drew would still be Miss Canada No. 1.

It was a strange speech that Mr. Hepburn delivered. He seemed unprepared for what his opponent said and consequently answered the speech that Col. Drew might have made. The Prime Minister defended each department. He read figures of savings of departments. He defended the work of his ministers. He gave assurances that increases in certain departments were inevitable. And he did prove that he is versatile.

MANY men in public life in England have been writers as well as politicians. Some have not only written on current affairs but have been novelists as well. Off hand, Politicus can't recall any that have written verse. Here Mr. Hepburn showed his skill. In the course of the debate he picked up a sheet of paper and read some verse which he himself wrote, with his usual blue pencil. It was to show what would happen to Colonel Drew in the next election. Here it is—punctuation and capitalization as in the original text.

The Old gang to the left of him
The Old gang to the right of him
Volleyed and thundered
Forward the old brigade.
Oh, let it never be said
The mighty Drew could blunder.
Theirs not to reason why
Theirs to politically die
As again Ontario's ballots show them
under.

WHEN the House deals with questions affecting race or religion the members are usually very circumspect. Even during the debates on the Amendment to the Assessment Act, when feelings ran high, the religious question was handled with kid gloves. What will be the effect of the bluntness of Joe Habel, the member from North Cochrane, in bringing racial and religious animosity into the debates, no one can foretell. That it has aroused antagonism is certain.

Debating on the Throne Speech, Mr. Habel brought the matter into the open, without apology, without tact, and with feeling and bitterness. It was inevitable that sooner or later the statement attributed to George Drew in the East Hastings by-election of December 1936, that the French in Canada were a defeated race, would be brought up in the House. It came sooner, and from the French-Canadian member most lacking in finesse.

COL. DREW was not in the House when Mr. Habel read the statement from a newspaper clipping. The statement had been denied many times by the Conservative leader. Mr. Habel knew that it had been denied. He so told Leopold Macaulay, the South York member during the debate. In addition the question of the right to use "Ici Radio Canada" by C.B.C. announcers was passionately discussed by the North Cochrane backbencher. To add further to the matter, Toronto school trustee C. M. Carie, the publication *Protestant Action*, the member from Toronto Parkdale (W. J. Stewart), were all piled together as examples of Conservative race hatred.

Col. Drew almost ran when he was called into the House. Shaking with anger, he immediately rose on a point of personal privilege, and denied having ever uttered the words attributed to him by one newspaper. That brought Mr. Hepburn into the matter. The debate was bitter, with Mr. Speaker acting as peacemaker. That Mr. Habel will be answered is more than likely. That he has irritated Orangemen in the House is obvious. That there will be more of the same and greater bitterness is expected.

WHEN a government has a very large majority many of the backbenchers are never heard from. Some of them have little ability but insist on speaking frequently. Others have marked ability but rarely speak. One of the latter is Charlie Fletcher, the member from Essex North, who sits in the very last row of the Government benches. He sat in the Opposition from 1926 to 1929 and watched the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson lead the Government. He often wonders what Mr. Ferguson would be like as an opponent of Mr. Hepburn's.

Mr. Fletcher doesn't feel he is missing anything by not speaking. In the five years that he has been in the House he has spoken but twice, both times when he was in the Opposition. If he has any suggestions to make he goes to the Minister whose department they concern. He watches carefully over his riding, attends all the meetings of the House committees of which he is a member, studies all the reports that are brought down, is an attentive listener in the House.

He was born 39 years ago at Fletcher, Ont. The Great War interrupted his schooling. He enlisted with the P.P.C.L.I. and was in the army from 1915 to 1919. At Sanctuary Wood, in 1916, he was wounded by a shrapnel ball through the cheek, and after a short stay in hospital he returned to action. Tobacco farming concerned him after the war. Then

he attended University College, graduating with an Arts degree. More farming. Then in 1931 he decided he would like to study law, so off to Osgoode Hall. Despite the fact that he was much older than the rest of the students he was far above average in his studies. Now he combines farming a 50-acre tobacco farm with law practice at Leamington and politics. He is one of the sound, quiet men of the House.

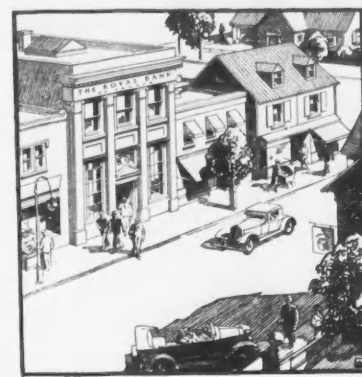
NOTE to courts of first instance, courts of appeal, the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A. A. Lampert, member from St. David's, Toronto, is speaking.

The leader of the Opposition talks about Dominion jurisdiction. Well, I went out and got a copy of the British North American Act. I have the B.N.A. Act right here, in front of me. If he will read section 92 he will see what it says. You can see right here in this section that the Government is not doing anything they shouldn't.

Terms declared unparliamentary last week by Mr. Speaker:
"Clowns"—when applied to Government members.
"End man of a minstrel show"—when applied to an Opposition member.

"Garbage"—when applied to the speech of a Government member.
"Gang"—when applied to the Opposition as a whole.

Mr. Hepburn took a very gracious and popular step when he appointed the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson to the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto. Mr. Ferguson, who while Premier of the Province was Minister of Education, has always been a strong supporter of the university. In addition he has, since college days, been a close friend of the president, Dr. H. J. Cody. Having so much in common they will enjoy working together.



Serving Communities

■ Throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion are to be found branches of The Royal Bank, serving the people of Canada and assisting in the development of sound business enterprise.

Through each of its branches it offers the facilities, not only of a great international bank but also a community service based on an intimate knowledge of local problems and needs.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 600 BRANCHES IN ALL PARTS OF CANADA



A MIRACLE OF LABOR-SAVING EFFICIENCY



● Just put yourself in the middle of this kitchen and gaze around at that silvery expanse of "Monel" as it gleams like old sterling and softly reflects bits of color from woodwork and accessories. See how all the working surfaces are tailored to fit. Sink, cupboard tops and range tops present one single sweep of "Monel" with never a crack or cranny in which crumbs and dirt can lodge. The surface of "Monel" is smooth as glass—so easy to clean and keep clean. Chip-proof, crack-proof, rust-proof, its beauty grows richer with the passing years. Here's another advantage. Cups or plates dropped accidentally on a "Monel" surface seldom break. For "Monel" is resilient, not stone-like. It is tough, hard, strong and durable, nevertheless.

"Monel" is the ideal material for your kitchen. Sinks and working surfaces can be made to fit into any shape or space.

Write now for illustrated literature on the use of "Monel" in the kitchen, and see your local plumber.

Special "Monel" sink manufactured by The Robert Mitchell Company Limited, and installed in a home at Brantford, Ont. The Hotpoint Range is also equipped with a "Monel" top to match the sink.

Architects: Hutton & Souter, Hamilton

MONEL

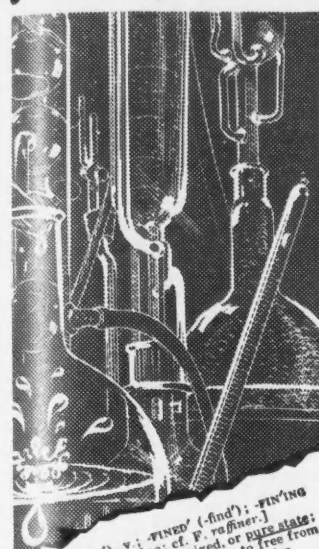
2/3 NICKEL + 1/3 COPPER

CANADIAN NICKEL PRODUCTS LIMITED . . . 25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

A Subsidiary of THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



A definition becomes REALITY



Acid-free (no acid), no lead, no phosphorus, no sulfur, no copper, no zinc, no iron, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin, no lead, no zinc, no copper, no nickel, no chromium, no molybdenum, no vanadium, no tungsten, no boron, no selenium, no tellurium, no iodine, no bromine, no fluorine, no chlorine, no oxygen, no nitrogen, no carbon, no hydrogen, no silicon, no germanium, no arsenic, no antimony, no bismuth, no tin,



UNLOADING CANADIAN WHEAT from the 10,000-ton ship "Columbia" at the Royal Victoria Dock, London, England. The flour mills are London's biggest, have a total granary space of approximately 75,000 tons—about four days' average needs for the population of Great Britain.

Dictagraph Evidence

BY R. M. WILLES CHITTY, K.C.

The Fortnightly Law Journal, Toronto, recently devoted the major part of its "Inter Alia" column—the personal department of its editor, R. M. Willes Chitty, K.C., to a discussion of the use of the dictagraph in the Dauphin, Man., murder trial in January, a subject to which SATURDAY NIGHT has already drawn attention. The views of the Law Journal's editor are strongly contradictory of those expressed in these columns, and in distinct opposition to those of Mr. Justice Bigelow, of Saskatchewan, whose letter we recently published. The article is as follows:

RECENTLY in Manitoba in a trial of three men for murder evidence of conversations between the accused in their cells awaiting trial was given. This evidence was procured by the use of an electrical device apparently called a dictagraph, though apparently it is nothing more than a glorified telephone and does not as the "graph" part of the word erroneously suggests record the dicta. In other words a telephone transmitter was concealed in the cell occupied by the accused and a policeman listened at the receiving end and made a record of the conversations as he heard them. This seems to us to be a most obnoxious method of obtaining evidence. Further than that it must seem to the interests of justice that such evidence is hopelessly inadmissible. The only identification of the speakers is the evidence of the man who listened to the conversations. He may be able to swear positively who was in the particular cell where the instrument was concealed, but he cannot positively identify the speaker of any particular word except by voice and the human ear is not the most precise of the organs. Then again a word might easily be changed or transposed and a wholly different meaning given to a phrase. The accused obviously cannot with any chance of success contradict or deny the conversation, for the average jury's view of scientific devices is that like the camera they cannot lie. We do not say that the police would wilfully garble such evidence, but their job is to bring criminals to justice and psychology shows that the wish can often be father to the thought. Then again the appearance of justice is often more important than its actual accomplishment, and the very fact that such a method of obtaining an unwitting confession is so fallibly open to abuse prevents even the appearance of justice in its use.

OUR esteemed contemporary, SATURDAY NIGHT, drew attention to this exceptional trial in a recent issue, and as usual put the objections to this novel form of procuring evidence much more forcibly and in far better language than we can hope to do. This drew a reply from Bigelow, J. of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, who outlined other instances of

the use of the dictagraph in obtaining evidence. In one case evidence was obtained by this method against two brothers who had counselled another to commit arson. The evidence in this case was procured by concealing the transmitter about the person of the man counselled and sending him at night to talk to the suspects at the doors of their houses. Clearly a case such as that is quite different. The suspects were not in custody and the man carrying the transmitter could positively identify the actual speaker, especially as the suspects were apparently spoken to separately. Then again the charge was not a capital one, and evidence taken by the police on the receiving end of the apparatus was only corroboratory of that of the man actually carrying on the conversation, and primary evidence of that conversation was admissible anyway.

THAT therefore is an entirely different case. The murder case under consideration, apart entirely from the opportunity for fraud, amounts to the obtaining of a confession by a trick, and a trick that hardly fits with our idea of fair play and the scrupulous solicitude displayed throughout our criminal law and procedure against taking any advantage of an accused especially when that accused is also a prisoner and therefore unable to protect himself against trickery of this kind. Confessions even voluntarily made are not regarded without suspicion in any case, and many safeguards are thrown round their reception except in the clearest of cases. A confession obtained by listening to a conversation between accused is in a sense a voluntary confession, that is to say the conversation is not induced by any threat or promise. But it is hardly a voluntary confession, because it was not intended as such, and being obtained unwittingly or by a trick may equally well be said to have been made and obtained involuntarily. In other words the words were spoken voluntarily but the confession, if it prove to be such, was entirely involuntary. Justice and fair play go hand in hand and inasmuch as every sense of fair play is outraged by this trickery played upon prisoners it cannot be said that justice has been done.

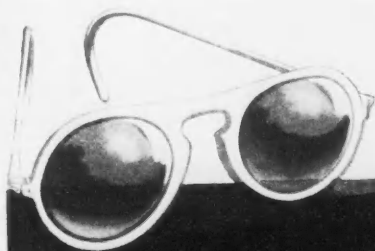
MR. JUSTICE BIGELOW in his letter on the subject indicates his belief in the infallibility of juries in capital cases. He may be right though we believe there are known instances to the contrary, and many a convicted murderer, convicted on circumstantial evidence, has gone to the gallows protesting his innocence. That may be no criterion but it is one man's word against another. In any event if a man is guilty it should be possible to prove his guilt without resorting to trickery and fraud and if he can only be so proved guilty then we do

not have to share the learned Judge's simple faith in the jury's verdict. If trickery is a necessary element in procuring that verdict then we regard that verdict in the same light as the deception practised to procure it, with the utmost suspicion.

The learned Justice also naively remarks that only a guilty man would fear such methods. That, of course, presupposes guilt which justice does not do. It also presupposes the scrupulously honest use of a trick or fraud, which is a paradox. For if the method be fraudulent, as it clearly is, in its nature, fraud is apt to breed fraud. Further the innocent man of no great education or intelligence who has been put in jail and knows that his every word may be listened to by the police is quite apt to incriminate himself in his very desire to avoid doing so. So it would seem that the really guilty man who knows he may be spied upon is far more likely to say nothing and the innocent man to fear a method that may convict him out of his own mouth through his very desire that it shall not do so.

But whatever the point of view the method used in this case is thoroughly obnoxious, and if the purity of the administration of justice is to be preserved unscathed, immediate steps must be taken not only to rectify the instant appearance of miscarriage of justice, but also to wipe out the use of such methods in future cases.

HYMN TO THE SUN



NEIGHBOURING the Gulf Stream, where the climate is always bland, sun worship flourishes anew in a little corner of the British Empire.

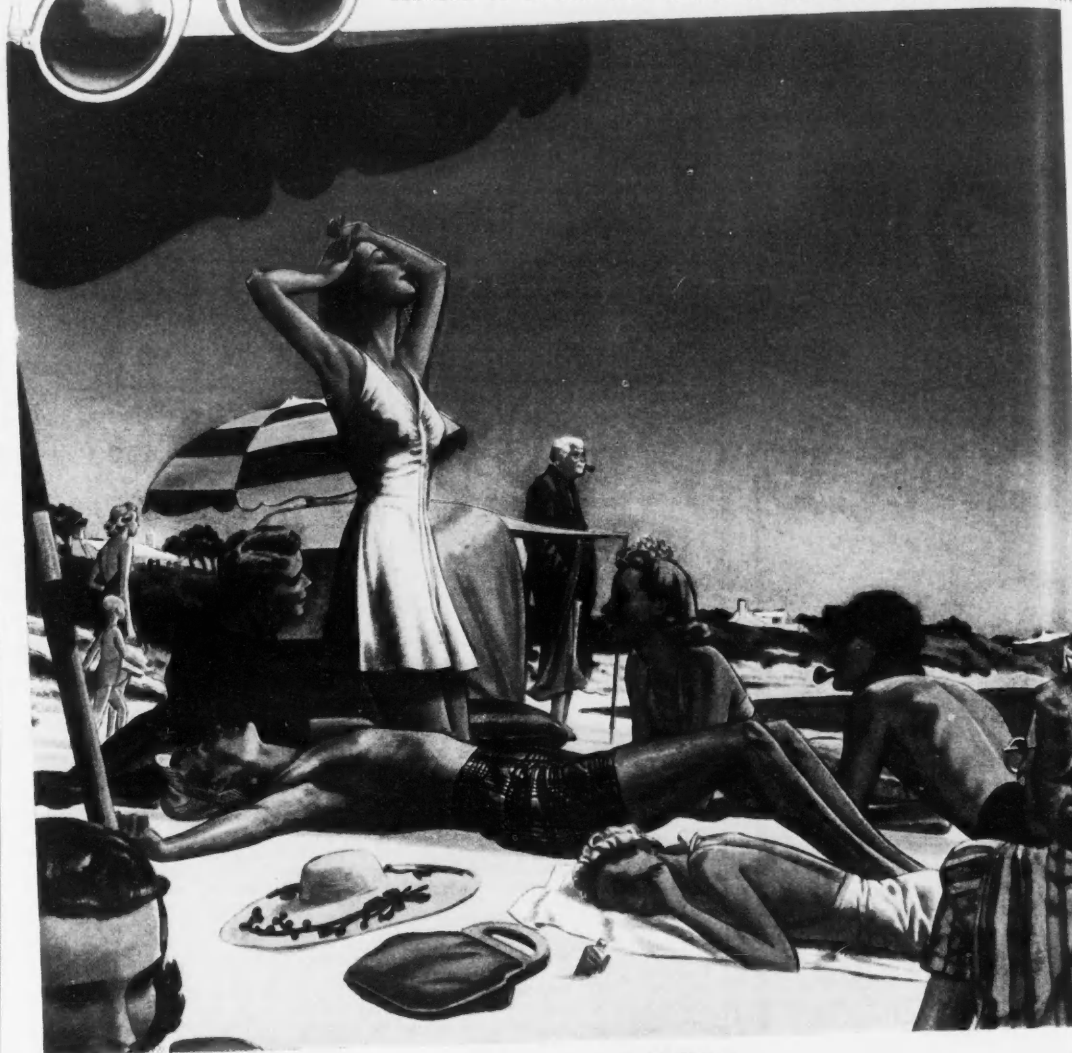
Here, to Bermuda, come pilgrims from all the world to worship on beaches of pinkish coral sand. They are gathered there this very morning.

Observe their pleasant ritual: Lying relaxed, they face the sun (you can see the effect of these devotions in the golden bronze of their skin). They sip long, cold drinks. They

discourse lightly on the excellence of Bermuda golf . . . the low price of English and continental goods . . . the fun of bicycling to formal dances. A girl with a letter says, "Mother writes they're having abominable weather in Canada," and some one replies, "This is a grand day for sailing. Let's go out on Great Sound."

If you feel that you owe it to yourself to adopt the doctrines of health and pleasure, you may join this jolly sect—in less than three days!

BERMUDA IS WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR



YOU CAN GO BY SEA OR BY AIR—Luxury liners travel from New York to Bermuda in 10 hours . . . a round-trip total of nearly 4 days of ship-board life. Sailings from Halifax or Boston allow for a slightly longer time at sea. * Splendid new transatlantic planes now take off from New York and Baltimore, Maryland, and descend at Bermuda 5 hours later . . . an enchanting experience in the sky. * A wide choice of accommodations is provided by Bermuda's many hotels and charming cottages.

Bermuda
PLEASURE ISLAND

FOR BOOKLET: YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR THE BERMUDA TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, VICTORY BUILDING, TORONTO

Sweden Tells Us How

A STUDY of the Swedish system for warding off depressions has been included in the Stockholm courses for visitors this summer from July 29 to August 17, with lectures by Swedish leaders in political science. The social science course has been designed to meet the increased interest in Sweden's prosperity among students and educators, who are asking today for an opportunity to combine their study with travel. These travelers this year will be able to analyze first hand the planning behind the "anti-depression" measure of the Swedish budget system, recently considered by President Roosevelt.

This summer's lectures will explain how the Swedish state will act if a depression pokes up its head, how it will expand its income-producing enterprises to help business, start new industries in depressed areas and subsidize agriculture. They will also tell how Sweden keeps its unemployed below three-tenths of one per cent.

PART of Sweden's anti-depression plan is the regulation of the trade cycle by keeping prices on a reasonable level during boom times. Inspection trips in the social science course in Stockholm will cover the co-operatives, who run a battering ram of competition against the doors of any monopolies which try to swing prices above what is considered a

logical scale. The co-operative movement has the power to enforce its demands because it includes a third of the population, runs factories, retail shops, department stores, apartment houses, factories and newspaper presses.

There will also be a study of the national organization of trade unions which keeps wages on a healthy level by amicable agreements with employers to take only a fair share of the industrial returns. They build up a sound wage structure that does not go kiting when boom times come and then fall in recessions.

The lectures will cover the housing of Sweden, which has cleared up all of the country's slums and is now concerned with city planning, municipal subsidies in home-building and co-operative apartments.

ONE important topic will be the currently pressing question of government ownership, which Sweden has solved by a blending of private enterprise with public operation of railroads, water-power, telephone, telegraph and other services. There will be lectures on Sweden's social security, adult education, industrial legislation and the high points of the country's history. These will be combined with excursions and inspection trips to factories, important buildings and scenes covered in the course.

Nothing means more than— "BUILT BY CADILLAC"



LA SALLE

1675

AND UP, delivered at Windsor, subject to change without notice. Transportation and license fee, optional equipment and accessories—extra.

SEE YOUR NEAREST CADILLAC-LASALLE DEALER

WHEN YOU SAY that a car is designed and built by Cadillac, you pay it the highest possible tribute. For thirty-seven years, Cadillac engineering and manufacturing have been a standard for the whole world. And LaSalle is a Cadillac product through and through. It has Cadillac V-8 performance. It has Cadillac comfort—Cadillac safety—and Cadillac beauty. And, above all, it has Cadillac prestige. Yet LaSalle now sells at an amazingly low price. By all means, look at LaSalle before you buy!

MacCohen Of The Black Watch

BY C. BERESFORD TOPP

READING of violent anti-Semitism in Europe those of us who served in the 42nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada, are reminded of a gallant little Jewish comrade who gave his life in the epic defence of a ruin in the mud of Passchendaele and whose service brought honor to his regiment and distinction to his name. Some of us foregathered the other evening and of course we spoke of Cohen, whose jaunty little figure and cheery optimism are vivid memories undimmed by the passing years. Today the Star of David, deliberately placed in the stately 42nd Memorial Window in the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, in Cohen's honor remains an enduring mark of the affection and respect in which this young Jewish officer was held by his comrades of another race who served with him in a distinguished Scottish regiment.

Lieutenant Myer Tutzer Cohen, MacCohen, was born in Toronto and was in his twenty-second year when he joined the 42nd in September 1916, having been sent out from England with a draft of some seventeen officers to replace heavy casualties suffered in the Battles of the Somme. Short in stature and in appearance typical of his race, Cohen's arrival to join a Battalion of the Black Watch, attired in an ordinary infantry tunic in place of the Highland doublet, an ill-fitting issue kilt, Balmoral and field boots, can hardly be described as auspicious. Indeed, our dignified and somewhat austere Commanding Officer, always a zealous guardian of the traditions of his regiment, must have gravely doubted the ability even of a battalion of the Black Watch to absorb this enthusiastic young man. Cohen had, therefore, to face not only the disadvantages common to every inexperienced young officer joining a battalion at the front, but the additional handicap of breaking through the clannishness of the Scot.

His first weeks with us must have been difficult, but Cohen, with characteristic industry, lost no time in showing us that the months of training in Canada and England had not been wasted. He was given command of a platoon in "C" Company. Early and late he worked with his men. Soon he knew the strength and weakness of each one of them. Insatiable in his search for information he soon informed himself of the history and traditions of the Black Watch and became the most enthusiastic Highlander of us all. His unfailing good humor and his ability to "take it" soon made him one of the most popular subalterns in the Battalion. His unmistakable little figure, now clad in a properly fitting kilt

was required to go out even a few hundred yards after darkness had fallen. The area was then often shrouded in a ground mist which distorted the appearance of familiar landmarks into fearsome shapes and made every bush and hummock a potential hiding place for hostile patrols.

Lieutenant Cohen made a painstaking study of this country during the first tour there and volunteered to take out the patrol from his company on the night of the second relief. With Lance-Corporal J. A. Vogel and seven men he pushed forward from the front line as soon as the dusk had fallen and proceeded without hesitation directly overland towards the enemy line for a distance of nearly eight hundred yards. "From this point the patrol," runs the official record, "headed in a westerly direction towards some trees on the Hull road. When within a short distance of the trees a noise was heard and some figures were seen approaching. The enemy challenged and on receiving no reply crept forward in open order. Our patrol waited until the Huns were almost upon them when, on a sign from the officer, they opened fire with the Lewis gun and rifles and then rushed the party. Three of the enemy were killed, including the N.C.O. in charge, whose rank badge was brought in. The remaining three were made prisoners and sent to our lines in charge of two other ranks. The patrol then took up a position near the same place in expectation of a further enemy patrol coming out and at 10.35 some figures were observed on the opposite side of the Hull Road, but their number could not be distinguished as there was a heavy ground mist. Our party crept forward to surround and

cut off the enemy, Lieutenant Cohen and one other rank crossing the road. A burst of fire was opened with the Lewis gun and the patrol rushed the enemy who resisted with rifle fire."

THIS bald official statement gives but an inadequate picture of the sheer courage and determination of Lieutenant Cohen and his party in carrying out this enterprise. The average officer having disposed of one patrol and captured much wanted prisoners would have been content to retire to a less exposed position with the comfortable knowledge of work well done. That Cohen, having sent in his first batch of prisoners before even the relief was complete, remained to finish his task, was typical of his thoroughgoing ability and practical enthusiasm. "All ranks of the battalion," wrote the Regimental Diarist, forsaking official language for the time, "are justly proud of this achievement which evinced such a rare combination of what is known in the Army as brains and guts." When we marched out of the line a few days later Cohen and his patrol were given a place of honor at the head of the Battalion. Major-General A. C. Macdonell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., our former Brigadier, then commanding the 1st Canadian Division, stood by the roadside and as Cohen marched by called out to him, "Your name is MacCohen now." Later General Macdonell wrote us, "Well done, 42nd, well done old Cohen. I herewith and hereby confer on him the brevet rank of 'Mac' to be used whenever and wherever he likes but he must always be MacCohen in the kilt. I am generally pleased and proud of MacCohen and not for the first time."

Just a few weeks later the Canadian Corps returned once more to

Ypres, there to take its part in the frightful series of operations known as the Battle of Passchendaele. The low-lying clayey soil, torn by shells and sodden with rain, had become a succession of muddy pools while the valleys, flooded by over-flowing streams, were transformed into stretches of impassable bog. It is impossible to imagine a more desperately discouraging task than that which faced the troops in this area and here it was that Lieutenant Cohen again distinguished himself. A stealth attack by night was decided upon, the objective being a series of machine gun positions in ruins opposite our line. Seven parties were detailed to carry out this attack. Lieutenant Cohen commanded one of the attacking parties, his objective being a ruin known as Graf House. Zero hour was 2 a.m. Scrambling out over wet and crumbling parapets, the attacking parties advanced in the intense darkness of a November night across a waste of shell holes deep with mud. Only two of these parties reached their objectives and only one, Cohen's, held on even for the time being. Struggling into the position at the point of exhaustion, Cohen rallied his men among the ruins, organized the defense and held grimly on. Events of that long night remain a vivid picture. Centreing upon Graf House the enemy laid down a tremendous bombardment which threw the whole of the front line into eruption. Red flashes from the battery positions in the rear were matched by those of hundred of shells, trench mortar bombs and rifle grenades exploding along the front line. Over it all was the white glare of the ever present Verey lights making weaving, wraith-like shapes of the smoke from bursting shells. Soon after Cohen and his party occupied the ruin there was a determined counter-attack which was beaten off by Lewis gun and rifle



THE MODERN SOLDIER goes into battle riding in a gasoline operated carrier and towing his weapons behind. This is a detachment of an Anti-Tank Regiment, Royal Artillery, participating in a demonstration for members of the British Houses of Parliament.

fire. A second counter-attack developed shortly, this time in considerable strength. The intrepid defenders, rallying again under Cohen's cool leadership, once more broke up the advancing enemy parties, though at heavy cost. Taking stock of the situation, Cohen found that his platoon had dwindled to one N.C.O. and four men. Almost at once he found the determined enemy attacking a third time and again the valiant little garrison fought furiously back. Cohen while vigorously directing the defense was killed by a rifle bullet. The others managed to withdraw.

THE following morning German stretcher bearers were seen at work for hours removing the wounded from the area in front of Graf House, while a day or two later when

the line had moved forward we found the bodies of the 42nd garrison surrounded by many enemy dead. Among them was that of Lieutenant Cohen, head towards the enemy. On the breast of his stained and mud-caked tunic was the purple and white ribbon of the Military Cross, so gallantly won at Méricourt. "It was but a little incident in a great drama," wrote the Padre of the defense of Graf House, "but in the achievements of the battalion it will be given a foremost place in the record of brave deeds."

We sat on in silence, looking back over the offing years. . . And so as the busy traffic of Sherbrooke Street rolls swiftly by, David's star shines on in Myer Cohen's honor from its noble setting in a great Gentile church, sending forth once more the ancient message of Good Will to Men.

LITTLE BIRDS

O LITTLE birds, what wondrous words
Come lilting from your tiny throats!
Throughout each day at work or play,
Hear you do say such tinkling notes!

Your little bodies seem too small
To hold the wild ecstatic thrall
Of melody's emotion;
But while a poet tries to prate
About your actions swift and great,
You flit across the ocean.

God gave you song to laugh at death
When out of dust He made your breath,
His Mercy will your flights prolong
While all the stars are kept from wrong.

By every door He'll make you sing
To poet, peasant, priest and king,
Because you've faith and song and wings
Above all other earthly things.

OTTAWA, Ont. JAMES H. STITT.

and doublet, a state achieved after prodigious labor and much pointed comment by "J.K.", our Perthshire quartermaster, became familiar to the troops throughout the area of the 3rd Canadian Division. "Descendant of Kings," we sometimes affectionately called him apropos of his ancient name, though a meticulous Padre informed us that the original Cohen was not a King but was Aaron, High Priest of Israel.

In the early Autumn of 1917 Myer Cohen was a veteran of trench raids along the Crater Line in front of Neuville St. Vaast, of the battle of Vimy Ridge and of other actions. If any doubt of his capacity then lingered in the mind of any one, the doubters were most effectively confounded by an intrepid patrolling exploit which brought warm congratulations from all sides. The battalion had spent a miserable summer, holding the line amid the ruins of Lens where a sinister threat seemed to lurk over the littered streets, ever present, inescapable. All ranks then were indeed thankful to get away from this thoroughly unhealthy place and cheerfully looked forward to taking over a position in the Méricourt Sector some miles to the south.

HOLDING the line at Méricourt was a novel experience after long months of trench warfare with the enemy rarely more than two hundred yards away and often so close that bombs could be lobbed from trench to trench. The nearest point of contact with hostile positions at Méricourt was over one thousand yards away, while in some places No Man's Land was nearly a mile wide. Between our front line and the German position lay a wide stretch of grass covered fields. Constant patrolling in considerable strength was essential from dusk to dawn. Moreover, prisoners were urgently wanted for identification. Immaculate Staff Officers were constantly in the line and were wont to stand on the fire step with us, looking out across the waving grass toward Méricourt plausibly explaining how easily a patrol could safely approach the German line by proceeding from this mound to that copse, and so on,—but at night it was not so simple. A steady nerve indeed



HERE is an entirely new tire . . . new in material . . . new in safety . . . a tire that will outrun anything on wheels. The basic element that makes this sensational new Goodyear Double Eagle the greatest tire news in twenty-five years, is rayon. Not the conventional commercial rayon fabric, such as that used in dresses, lingerie, stockings and other articles of clothing, but a marvelous new silk-like cord spun from sinewy rayon filaments and called RAYOTWIST.

Rayotwist is the result of a ten-year search by Goodyear engineers for a tire cord combining lightness with great strength, resilience and resistance to both heat and shock. The Goodyear Double Eagle is the first and original automobile tire made with rayon cord (Rayotwist).

The Goodyear Double Eagle has the famous quick-stopping All-Weather centre-traction diamond tread design . . . this tread multiplies miles, provides a supple flexibility that soaks up bumps . . . eliminates road-fighting stiffness . . . gives you comfort, wear and economy you never imagined possible.

Add to Double Eagle's matchless performance the infallible blowout protection of Goodyear LifeGuards . . . the entirely new, modern successor to inner tubes . . . and you will have

the finest, safest, longest-wearing wheel equipment the world has ever known.

Drive in and ask your Goodyear dealer to order this new de luxe Goodyear for you . . . today. Many Goodyear dealers have a convenient time-payment plan.

The Double Eagle Airwheel will be available in the following sizes in black or white sidewalls:

6.00-16, 6.25-16, 6.50-16, 7.00-15, and 7.00-16 in 4-ply only
7.50-16 in 6-ply only

GOODYEAR
Double Eagle
AIRWHEEL

MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

A finely balanced blending of top grade HAVANA FILLER!

B&H INVINCIBLES
A BENSON & HEDGES Value

15¢
Also Crown Shape

The GREATEST NAME IN CIGARS SINCE 1873

PRAIRIE LETTER

A Kansan May Look At A King

BY JAMES MCCOOK

COME what may, Saskatchewan will do the right thing by Their Majesties. It is spurred not only by patriotism but by ambition to show the rest of Canada that this is not the country of despair occasionally pictured by disconsolate visitors from the East. A few might be content to greet the King and Queen with shining faces and extra loud cheers, with economy in everything else; but the majority demands there be something better. There is the instance of Regina officials, worried about the decorations. A committee has asked the citizenry please to remember about clashing colors and so dispose their banners and flags that there will not only be color but harmony, too.

Regina unemployed have asked for a special issue of clothing so they may meet their King with the outward appearance of prosperity. War veterans have been so touched with the spirit of the occasion that some who barely admitted being overseas make turmoil in their homes looking for medals they have not seen for twenty years.

BUT the gravest anxiety of Saskatchewan is the Americans. Communications from across the border are almost as alarming as ultimatums from a kidnapper. Every Saskatchewan hamlet and village is arranging to send children, councilors and pioneers to cities where the King and Queen will pause. The cities are ready for that. They are prepared to accommodate their rural brethren along parade routes and in parks and railway stations. But the Americans! Alas, they are coming, like Barnacle Bill of the radio, by train and steamer, plane and car. They are coming weighed down with Union Jacks and sentiment. They are sending—with the best will in the world—military and other aeroplanes to Regina, so that (we assume) if Canada fails in the protection of His Majesty the Marines will move in and take charge. They are making arrangements for these paralyzing processions called auto caravans which will draw recruits from Mexico northwards. They are furnishing their trailers and oiling their bicycles. They're going to see the British King in his realm, gumbo mud and bumpy roads notwithstanding. They'll also see a Mounted Policeman, if they're smart, and some may bring their skis.

NOTHING could be more hospitable than the people of these plains cities, and their love of Americans passeth all understanding. But when Regina hears that its 52,000 citizens will be joined by 100,000 visitors when royalty calls, the willing spirit becomes completely submerged in the

patriotic flesh which would, indeed, have the King of Britain as King of Saskatchewan for a day. The realization now comes that Saskatchewan—rural and urban alike—will have to compete for a glimpse of their rulers with enthusiastic North Dakotans and Montanans and it won't be a cosy family affair at all. In Regina, for example, 2,500 visitors can be given sleeping accommodation in hotels and commercial travelers bedded down in the bath. Private citizens are being asked please to make room in their homes for the stranger within the city gates. There is even talk of erecting tents to cover those who find no shelter elsewhere. Apart from natural concern about housing and the proper thing to do, everyone is dewy-eyed about the whole business.

Politics Too Mixed

THIRTY-four years ago they drew a line through the Northwest Territories and created Saskatchewan and Alberta. Even then a good many people thought two provincial administrations a pretty expensive luxury for plainsfolk of the same type and condition. They never guessed that in twenty years there would develop two distinct species—the Albertan and the Saskatchewanian. It has come to the point where Edmonton and Regina sit and worry about each other. Alberta Social Crediters think Saskatchewan is going to the dogs or the mortgage companies, and Saskatchewan Liberals think Alberta is going to bankruptcy or W. D. Herridge's New Democracy.

Saskatchewan has never been fond of political change. It once forgot itself sufficiently to let a Conservative-dominated co-operative government into office for four years, but immediately thereafter floated back into the arms of Liberalism where it has remained in greater or less security. In this election year, the matter of security and of Liberalism is of constant interest not only to Liberals but to anyone who reads the papers. Beyond the boundary lies William Aberhart who periodically un-nerves conservative Saskatchewan by invasion. Mr. Aberhart's shock troops have come thundering on to the wheatlands on two occasions—the federal election of 1935 and the provincial campaign of 1938,—and retired on each occasion licking their wounds and praying for enlightenment of the politically backward.



THE TORONTO CONSERVATORY PLAYERS in Tennyson's "The Falcon", presented at the Central Ontario Drama Festival in Hart House Theatre last week. —Photo by "Jay".

But do not think they did not worry the enemy. The general staff of Saskatchewan Liberalism, skilled in strategy, completely outgeneralled Mr. Aberhart's warriors in these two clashes, but it has always feared Saskatchewan may be smitten with the Alberta fever for change and delivered from out of the thin air. Of late, however, the Liberals have felt, like General Franco, that if they could wait long enough Mr. Aberhart's men would destroy themselves in Alberta and leave Saskatchewan in peace.

NOW Social Crediters in Alberta are talking about what a fine fellow Bill Herridge must be and how deadly he would be in association with Bill Aberhart. This gives Social Credit a handsome boost just when both Saskatchewan and Alberta Liberals anticipated booting out of Ottawa the Social Crediters who won federal seats in the last election. The Herridge-Aberhart combination might capture most Alberta constituencies and make the Saskatchewan federal campaign a miserably uncertain business. Although Saskatchewan has

demonstrated its dislike of new parties, Liberalism has never failed to observe the "Divide and rule" maxim. It is even accused of inventing third candidates for constituencies where a split vote would help their cause. But with Social Credit-New Democracy, Leadership League, Conservative, C.C.F., Communist, and others all sticking their fingers in the brew of politics, the most skillful among the mathematicians of the Liberal clan simply don't know what to tell the faithful. The choice is so wide that flashy new colors may drag the voters away from the old brand. The whole thing is demmed disturbing, suh. And a lot of it is Alberta's fault.

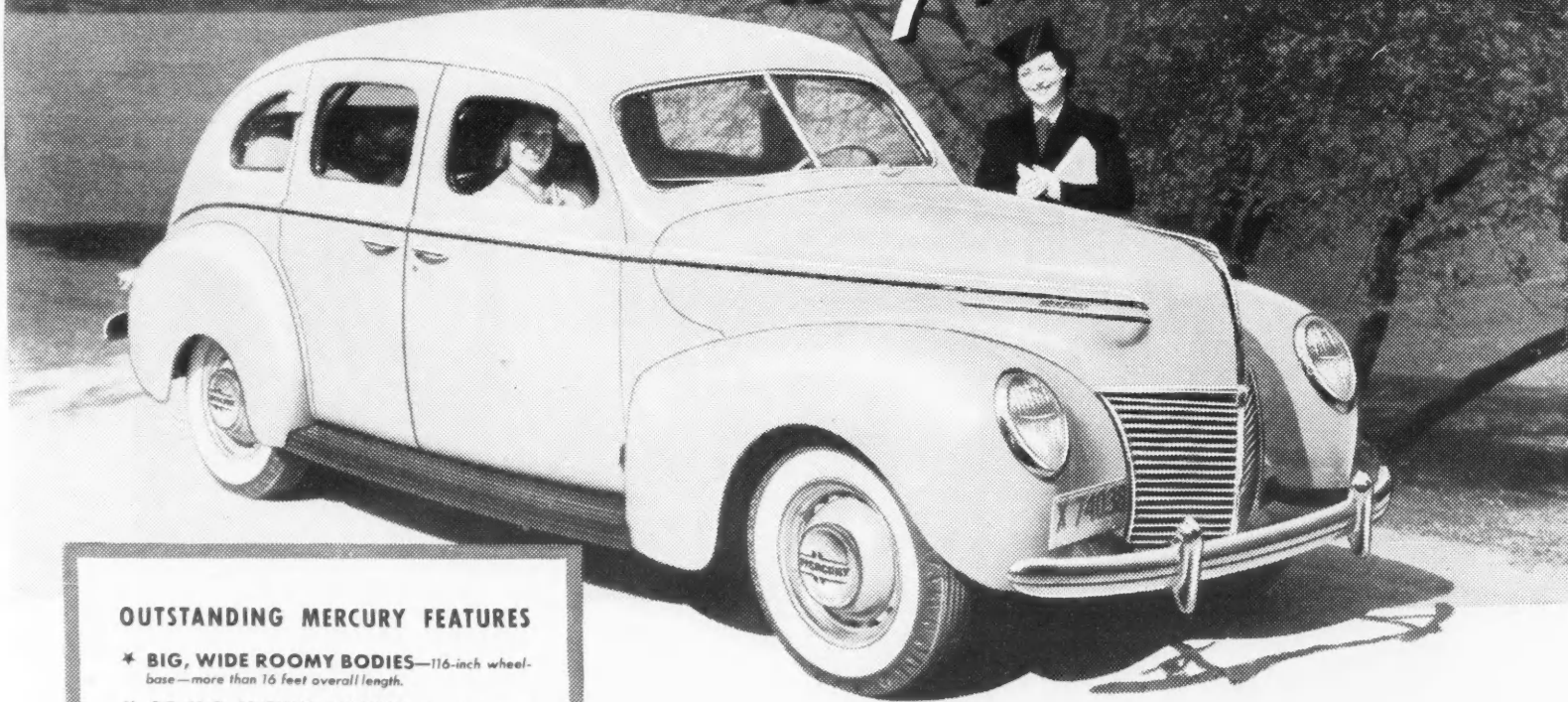
Wheat and Safety

THERE may lurk, somewhere, a Westerner with soul so dead that he will admit the palmy days are over. If he does exist he must understand he is a pariah and unclean in the sight of honest men. It is the Western way to count blessings, even if they have to hunt for said blessings under heaps of dust. Grasshoppers are never so numerous as to blot out the thought they make wonderful fertilizer when dead. The most severe dust storm must never be condemned without regard to its kindly custom of bringing showers in its tail. When fields are ruined by rust, it must be remembered that trials are necessary to spur on science to create bigger and better wheat varieties like Thatcher to sneer at disease. Even Demon Drought himself, the West thinks, was really a teacher in disguise, stern but still a teacher. He taught the prairies to construct dams and organize their farming methods to use what moisture they obtain. The dry weather made the prairies see Premier Hepburn (for whom they had a sneaking regard because he thundered against high finance and prodded solid Ottawa) in his true colors as representative of the well-known fatigued milch cow. For these things, the West accounts itself thankful.

So optimistic are the prairies, they can see some prospective good in rearmament. War may be near for Montreal and Vancouver, when it comes, but it will remain far, far away from the wheat-fields unless some unsportsmanlike aggressor begins blazing away from the Arctic. With security being a hard thing to obtain these days, the West begins to hope there is cash value in being the last place a bomber would think of attacking. It is suggested, as a means of profiting from remoteness, that aeroplanes, armored cars, tanks and guns could be built in Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Winnipeg and other centres far from the mad-making strife of great centres of population which live in fear of raids from sea or air.

Distance not being a full guarantee of safety, the counters of blessings point out that before enemies could damage munition plants on the prairies they would have had to deal with the British Navy, the Canadian battle fleet, the American army, the Eskimos and the Hudson's Bay company, the Stanley Park cannon and the Rocky Mountains, all the Bren guns in Ontario and the French-Canadian patriots pledged to fire the last shot in defence of the British Empire. All these things, combined with a willingness to try anything but farming, a surplus of labor and an indomitable self-confidence, make the prairies feel a few armament plants complete with orders would be an excellent substitute for \$2 wheat. Should there be difficulty in selling the East the idea of Western factories, there remains the threat of the West going into mixed farming in a big way and submerging all the country east of Fort William in a squirming mass of pigs, butter, cheese, cattle, hens, egg and horses, it being the habit of the prairies, when they produce at all, to have far more than they can ever hope to use or even sell.

A BIG, NEW CAR A Big News CAR!



OUTSTANDING MERCURY FEATURES

- * **BIG, WIDE ROOMY BODIES**—116-inch wheel-base—more than 16 feet overall length.
- * **95 H.P. V-TYPE ENGINE**—Grand performance with gratifying economy.
- * **STYLE LEADERSHIP**—Clean, modern, flowing lines.
- * **HYDRAULIC BRAKES**—For smooth, sure, straight-line stopping.
- * **SCIENTIFIC SOUNDPROOFING**—Results in remarkable freedom from noise and vibration.
- * **DEEP-CUSHIONED COMFORT**—New soft seat construction, stabilized chassis, and double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers.

MERCURY 8 PRICES

delivered in TORONTO

begin at \$1,174

For the Sedan (2-door)—license only extra—PRICES INCLUDE COMPLETE DE LUXE EQUIPMENT
Four body types; seven attractive colours

Whenever the conversation turns to motoring value, you'll hear people talking (and saying mighty nice things) about the new Mercury 8. And that's only natural, because—

The Mercury, Canada's newest car, is big, good looking, and exceptionally roomy. Interior dimensions compare favourably with the Lincoln-Zephyr V-12. A new 95-horsepower, V-type engine balances flashing performance with pleasing economy. New hydraulic brakes assure smooth,

straight-line stops. And the Mercury is remarkably free from operating noise and vibration.

Your Ford Dealer invites you to see and drive the new Mercury 8. Check every quality feature, from stem to streamlined stern. Then you'll understand why the Mercury is Canada's most-talked-about car! Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited now offers the Ford, Mercury, Lincoln-Zephyr and Lincoln motor cars.

THE NEW MERCURY

TRAVEL WEST THE JASPER WAY

DIRECT SERVICE
to
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Edmonton
Jasper
Vancouver

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 25, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

U.S. Spending and The Future of Business

BY PAUL CARLISS

In a previous article Mr. Carliss stressed the importance to business in both the United States and Canada of the pump-priming expenditures of the U.S. government.

The spending program has now been shifted into high gear and the effect on business will soon be apparent. But what of the longer-range consequences of incurring huge deficits and piling up the public debt? Is there a real basis for fearing inflation, bankruptcy and other disasters?

Mr. Carliss explains why he believes that these will be avoided—although a new conception of the relationship between business and government will first be necessary.



WHAT, AGAIN?

—Cartoon by James Allen.

United States Government Receipts, Expenditures and Public Debt 1931-1940

(in millions of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Expenditures
1931	\$3,190	\$3,671
1932	2,066	4,535
1933	2,080	3,864
1934	3,116	6,011
1935	3,800	7,010
1936	4,116	8,666
1937	5,294	8,442
1938	6,242	7,626
1939 (est.)	5,520	9,454
1940 (est.)	5,669	8,995

Fiscal Year	Net Deficit	Public Debt
1931	\$ 481	\$16,801
1932	2,529	19,487
1933	1,784	22,539
1934	2,895	27,053
1935	3,210	28,701
1936	4,550	33,778
1937	3,148	36,425
1938	1,384	37,165
1939 (est.)	3,972	41,132
1940 (est.)	3,326	44,458

The Relative Position

BY THE middle of 1940—if present budget estimates materialize—the debt of the United States will have reached an all-time high of almost \$45 billion—or nearly three times the debt outstanding before the depression of the 1930's. It does not require a financial genius to realize that three or four billion dollars cannot continue to be added to the debt every year—ad infinitum. Nevertheless, due to the rapid debt retirement plan adopted after the war, the position of the United States, before the depression, was an enviable one, since the public debt was very much smaller than that of any of the other allied nations. Even now, in spite of the prodigality of its federal government, the total debt of the country, on a per capita basis, compares favorably with that of England, Canada and Australia, as shown by the following table:

Public Debt Per Capita (Including Federal, States and Municipal) as of latest date for which figures are obtainable

Country	Per Capita
Great Britain	\$980
Australia	960
Canada	672
United States	446

Where then is the limit to the spending spree? At what point will the pyramid of debt collapse? Recently Senator Harry F. Byrd was quoted as saying: "In the past eight years the yearly additions to the public debt have averaged \$3,500,000,000—more than the total cost of government in 1929, notwithstanding the imposition since then of new and heavy taxation. . . . Eight years more of free spending may create a debt aggregating \$75,000,000,000."

While such a debt now appears appallingly large it would only mean a total debt of \$730 for each American citizen as compared with nearly \$1000 for each British subject and nearly \$700 for each Canadian. It is not, therefore, the actual size of the debt that is the real danger.

Reason is Election

THE reason for this strange combination of the orthodox and the radical is of course the election in 1940. Any plan which will speed business recovery before the voters next go to the polls will find favor with the government. The realization that prosperity rests to an important extent on large-scale capital expenditures—either by private industry itself or by the government—is responsible for the present program. By friendly co-operation the Administration hopes to induce industry—particularly the utilities and the railroads—to spend large sums on plant rehabilitation and expansion. At the same time, by continuing heavy pump-priming expenditures of nearly \$400,000,000 per month it is hoped that the transition from public to private spending will be accomplished without a disastrous hiatus.

If the signs now point to greater business activity this year and next, what of the future beyond that? Can a business recovery based on government deficits have any stability or permanency? If the heavy spending of 1935 and 1936 failed to promote sustained improvement in industry, why should we expect any more favorable result this time? Whatever success may attend the spending program from a short-term point of view it is obvious that huge deficits cannot be incurred year after year without destroying, or at least impairing, the nation's credit. The following table shows how the debt of the federal government has risen since 1931 through the failure of government receipts to keep pace with expenditures:

The Market Gambler

BY M. ARGIN

I WOULD refer those who may peruse these lines from week to week to the notes which appeared on January 7. When discussing the market situation, I referred amongst other things to the possibility that "some time before April 1, 1939, Mr. Hitler will probably produce another European crisis over the question of colonies." It is not a question of colonies but something else that fitted into the astute Mr. Hitler's plans and was quite as effective in producing a market reaction.

I suggested at the same time "I believe I may have to carry these stocks through a possible decline that in the next few months may test the November 28 lows before the real 1939 upward move gets going." A week ago I had to make a guess at the probable extent of such a reaction and expressed the thought that the decline might be as much as 10 or 15 points below the last high averages, namely 152. The market at this writing is at about 141, so that so far the correction has stayed within normal limits.

I still hold my stocks, but I shall of course watch the gyrations of the

market closely. I would like to see volume shrink and obviously I hope the two Dow-Jones averages do not penetrate their January 26 lows of industrials 136.42, rails 27.93. That would be bearish. My feeling is that the current continental turmoil will subside. If there is one thing more certain than anything else, it is that the Democracies are not ready for war and Mr. Hitler is in no position to wage a successful one and he probably knows it. The real crisis I believe will arrive when the Democracies' rearmament program approaches completion and they will be able to back up their diplomatic manoeuvres with aerial, naval and military strength.

In any event, war or no war, as a market gambler I prefer, for the present at least, to own stocks rather than cash. In fact, I think the current uncertainty is almost as damaging to the price of stocks as a state of declared war. If, therefore, the market can weather the present storm by keeping above January 26 lows, I am prepared to take my chances on the future.

Last week, a typographical error made me refer to keeping a record of stock market prices in "short form." This should have read "chart form."

debt which is so disturbing but rather the fact that the debt is increasing without any corresponding asset being added to the other side of the ledger. To the intelligent American a debt of \$700 per capita, or even more, would not prove too disturbing if there was something to show for it. Even if, as in England, the assets were only battleships and aeroplanes, the thought of going heavily into debt would doubtless be borne with equanimity.

But when the debt is increased from \$16 billion to over \$40 billion and the only result is a fall in the national income from something like \$80 billion (in 1929) to about \$65 billion (estimated for 1939), it is not surprising that the level-headed business man across the line, who is accustomed to receiving value for his money, should begin to wonder whether the 'brain trusters' in Washington know what they are doing.

The Consequences?

IF, IN SPITE of all opposition, the government is given the power to increase the debt beyond the present statutory limit of \$45,000,000,000, what are likely to be the long-range consequences? Are inflation and bankruptcy an imminent possibility? Will new taxes be sought in a desperate effort to balance the budget? Can business survive the strain of new experiments and new burdens?

First of all inflation and other disasters are not likely to materialize. Not for some time to come in any case. We have already seen that the United States economy can support

a considerably larger debt, and as long as the Federal deficits are met by borrowing (instead of, for example, by paper money) there is little reason to expect a rapid rise in commodity prices which is the primary manifestation of the inflationary process.

The prospect of bankruptcy, so frequently heard these days as a war-cry by all self-appointed leaders of the people—is equally remote. Annual deficits, of course, do not add to a nation's high credit standing; but until a much higher debt is reached in the United States no sound basis for fearing insolvency exists. The best guarantee against these dangers is the power of a conservative Congress—which may be relied upon to call a halt to extravagance before the chasm of credit collapse is approached.

What other alternatives then, may be considered? If we assume, that, in due course, the lavish spending of the present is to be restricted, by what means will this be accomplished? It is most unlikely that the present scale of budget expenditures will be cut down to balance the present level of receipts. Too many permanent agencies now exist for the distribution of government funds to expect such a drastic reversal in policy. For one thing, national defense requirements will to some extent offset savings on other items. Heavy social security expenditures—commenced in 1937—will present an obstacle to economy. All down the line, resistance to less spending will be experienced. The net result will probably be a meagre

(Continued on Page 15)

Harry Hopkins, Moses of U.S. Business

BY ALLAN WATSON

U.S. business eyes that aren't on Hitler and Chamberlain are hopefully appraising Harry Hopkins, former W. P. A. head and now U.S. Secretary of Commerce. Is he the Moses destined to lead the children of Pittsburgh out of the wilderness?

Mr. Watson says that unless Mr. Hopkins is an extraordinary Judas, unless his public utterances are utterly insincere, he may prove to be something more than the greatest Secretary of Commerce since Dan Roper.

THE government of the United States is more fortunate than are the governments of the other democracies in that the only enemy it has to appease, in the good year 1939, is an impotent and easily-swayed enemy, organized only for Chamber of Commerce drives and advertising campaigns—the American business man.

Mr. Hopkins—of all people—has been chosen, as the right hand of President Roosevelt, to appease the American business man. I say "of all people" because Mr. Hopkins, in his entire career up to his Christmas Eve, 1938, appointment as Secretary of Commerce, has never had any experience with the mechanics of money-making—only with those of spending it.

His previous experience with the currency has been somewhat like that of the wife of a friend of mine, poor devil. She takes the position that her household allowance should be so much and no less. Not because my friend's salary permits of this figure, but because "I can't run the house on less." (A divorce is pending.) This is the social worker's mentality. "I need so much—you get it for me!" And the American people got it for Mr. Hopkins, W.P.A. Santa Claus. "Spend and spend, tax and tax. . . ." and Mr. Hopkins was not worried about where the money was to come from. His thoughts were only on where it was to go, and, some think, on what it would do, politically, when it got there. A queer training for a man whose job now is to encourage private profits and into whose mouth has been put the words "a minimum volume is necessary to break even on fixed expenses."

Little Mr. Fix-it

BUT so naive is the American business man that already he is beginning to regard Mr. Hopkins as a new Moses, destined to lead the children of Pittsburgh out of the wilderness. In proof of this regard, witness the stock market's steady rise since his appointment and particularly since he brought March in like a lamb with

his conciliatory speech at Des Moines. (I hope the market doesn't collapse in the interval which must elapse between the writing and the publishing of this piece.) (It has, Ed.)

Who is this man Hopkins, Cinderella man and Little Mr. Fix-it? "Who's Who in America" says: "Hopkins, Harry L., Sioux City, Iowa, 1890, graduated Grinnell College, Iowa, LL.D. 1935 Grinnell. Began as Supervisor, Ass'n for Improving Condition of the Poor; Executive Secretary, Bd. Child Welfare, 1918-22; Div. Mgr. New Orleans for Red Cross, 1922-24, then Asst. Director Ass'n for Improving Condition of the Poor; then Director N.Y. Tuberculosis & Health Ass'n, 1931; Chairman, 1932. Appointed Fed. Adm. of Emergency Relief 1933; W. P. Administrator, 1935."

Republicans Pleased

IT MIGHT, I suppose, be argued that this gentleman's considerable experience in "improving the condition of the poor" eminently fits him for the post which, of all the Cabinet posts, is the one dedicated to the assistance of the American business man. But the argument is hardly one which can be advanced seriously. Yet his fitness for the position is currently regarded by American business men as unquestioned. Not because of what he knows, but because of whom he knows. Mr. Hopkins is the admitted and acknowledged *fidus Achates* of the President, and, as such, his appointment to the Cabinet is now applauded by many of the Republican business men who, only last December, bitterly opposed it. They believe that his admittedly great powers of energetic direction will now be applied in the role of liaison officer between Business and Government.

The thing may work out that way. Stranger things have happened. After all, so far as his lack of experience goes, Hitler, as Douglas Reed pointed out in "Insanity Fair," never had a full-time job of any sort until he became Leader of the German people. And it must be admitted—by Germans at least—that Hitler has accomplished some things. But if we are going to adopt the theory that inexperience is a man's greatest asset—that a "fresh viewpoint" is the really essential thing—it rather throws a monkey-wrench into all established order and precedent. It might become arguable whether, after all, the King and Queen should not visit the quintuplets in Callander instead of the quintuplets being presented to the King and Queen in Queen's Park.

But Mr. Hopkins is now the American Secretary of Commerce, and his fitness for the position is no more a question of practical urgency than the fitness of Miss Perkins (another social worker) for the Secretary of Labor post, or that of Mr. Morgenthau, a gentleman farmer, for the Treasury. The appointment is a *fait accompli*, and the United States, and Canada with her—for their prosperity is our prosperity—must hope it works out for the best. Unless Mr. Hopkins is an extraordinary Judas, unless his two public utterances made so far are utterly insincere, he may prove to be something more than the greatest Secretary of Commerce since Dan Roper.

Corporate Oratory

BUT public utterances, unfortunately, are no longer, particularly in the United States, indications of a man's mentality or even of his beliefs. The era of extemporaneous speech has passed and the development of oratory (although "development" is the wrong word) since the days of William Pitt has been a corporate development. At least in the field of government. Hundreds listened to Pitt and knew that they were listening not only to Pitt's voice but to Pitt's words. Nowadays, when millions, even hundreds of millions, listen, they should realize that they are listening only to the voice. Whose words are they cannot know; though they should know that they are probably not those of any individual, least of all, perhaps, the speaker. But people do not seem to grasp this. A typical street conversation in any American city the morning after Mr. Hopkins' Des Moines speech:

"Did you hear Harry Hopkins' speech last night?"
"Yeah."
"What did you think of it?"
"Oh, pretty good! That guy's going places."
Forgotten, already, by the American business men are the Hopkins jibes and indiscretions. In his W.P.A. days Mr. Hopkins was somewhat addicted to "wise-cracks," and it is still not proven whether he did, or did not,

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Another Jolt, But—

BY P. M. RICHARDS

BUSINESS and the stock market have had another confidence-shaking jolt at a moment when they seemed to be getting nicely set for a strong and continuing move forward. The sinister feature of Hitler's latest coup is that it seems to show that he is going to go on and on until he is stopped, either by actual war or by convincing evidence that he cannot go any farther without fighting. It may be that a sufficient show of force would stop him, but there would be the possibility that actual war would develop and quickly become another world war. Obviously British, American and Canadian business cannot disregard this possibility. Hence uncertainty—the factor mainly responsible for past lack of progress—must continue to hang over business and the stock market, and in some measure at least, act as a deterrent to vigorous recovery.

That is the present prospect. Yet actually a major war in Europe should be anything but harmful to business on this continent, looking to the early rather than the long-term effects. For after the initial confusion was past, this continent would certainly be called upon to meet an extraordinary demand for war materials of all kinds, including a great many ordinarily regarded as having no relation to war. Unemployment would disappear, production would soar. The course of profits is less predictable, since apparently we can count on a much larger measure of government control in the next war than in 1914-18. But presumably there would be profits.

Business' Chief Hate

THUS, from the standpoint of business and the stock market, actual war might be much less bearish than the long-continued possibility of war. Uncertainty is the thing of all things that business cannot stand. Business cannot undertake a program of expansion for normal peace-time needs when the requirements may suddenly become those of war. When it lays out money for the future, business must be able to visualize that future pretty clearly, or think that it can. Today we don't know what's going to happen because we don't know what's in Hitler's mind.

Has a war involving the great democracies been made more probable by the events of last week?

There is no good reason, I think, for assuming that it has. But the Czechoslovakian coup seems to show that sooner or later there will have to be a showdown between the democracies and Hitler. That is why this affair is more serious for business than those which preceded it. It tells us that we can no longer hope to evade the issue.

Where We Stand

AND because the issue is now poised, this would seem to be a good time for Canada to tell Britain plainly where she stands—that she is ready to give Britain 100 per cent. support and co-operation when the need arises. I believe that a very large majority of the Canadian people want their government to give this assurance. And the United States might also announce its determination to fight, if need be, with the other democracies for the preservation of liberty and international decency and law. For the Czechoslovakian affair shows us nothing more plainly than that the stopping of Hitler is as much the United States' business as anybody's. There can be little doubt that the United States would soon be in the war if war comes. A positive announcement of its position and intentions by the United States at this time would do much to lessen the likelihood of war.

Though war possibilities are again in the forefront of business consciousness, it does not follow that we are not now going to see the business improvement we have been looking for. The economic pressure toward a rise in business is strong, so strong that the line of least resistance seems to be upward. Hence renewal of uncertainty regarding Europe should do no more than restrain and delay the rise.

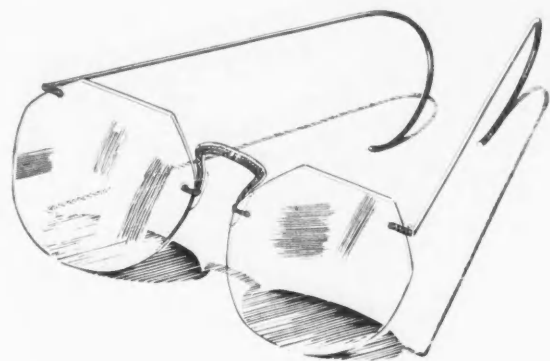
Though business news has lately been somewhat disappointing, the fact remains that U.S. business activity—as compared with the low levels of a year ago—has improved sufficiently to lift the general level of earnings rather sharply and permit higher dividend distributions. It is expected that business profits in the current six months should average at least twice those of the first half of 1938. And—barring a war—the trend thereafter should be very definitely upward.



SUN LIFE of CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

SECURITY BY CO-OPERATION



All Short-Sighted Men Don't Wear Glasses!

IT'S their foresight, not their eyesight, that's faulty. What they need is mental vision to see their plant equipment in the light of modern developments.

Production methods are constantly changing—new processes are being evolved every day—last year's machine is out of date if it will not do its work as efficiently and economically as the machine brought out today.

Around the whole cycle of Canadian industry are firms who are "putting off until tomorrow" the purchase of the equipment they need today. They fail to see that obsolete machinery is bound to result in excessive production costs

and decreased earnings, through failure to keep pace with competition. Or they hesitate to install new equipment fearing that it would involve too heavy an outlay of cash.

Sellers of industrial machinery or like equipment, can, through the use of I.A.C. amortized payment plans, make it easy for Canadian industrial concerns to install now the up-to-date, efficient equipment they need. As a matter of fact the new machinery can often be sold on a basis whereby the monthly instalments are no more, and in many cases even less than the savings enjoyed through the increased efficiency of modern equipment.

Let an I. A. C. representative explain these plans to you in detail, and show you how they will help you to sell equipment on a sound and practicable amortized payment plan.

Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

Sun Life Building - Montreal

AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY—26 BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

It Costs so Little



Besides making long distance telephone service quicker and more direct, the coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System have contributed greatly to reducing the cost of such service. Today, long distance rates between Canadian cities are surprisingly low.



TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

The Insurance Angle in Safety Program

BY W. A. McKAGUE

HOW TO PRESERVE AND ACCUMULATE WEALTH. ARTICLE 7.

Life insurance offers protection to those who have little immediate wealth. But where the problem is to keep and enhance a capital sum, the same questions are raised about life insurance as about any other kind of money contract.

Our insurance laws make it too easy for the government to borrow the people's savings, and at the same time they handicap the insurance companies in any effort to hedge against inflation.

But for all these difficulties, and in spite of unfair government competition in annuities, a life company's contract still looks more reliable than a government's promise.

IF THE safeguarding of wealth is a problem of unusual difficulty today, why not leave it to the life insurance companies? What with whole life policies, endowments, disability, annuities and other variations, there surely is enough choice in what the companies offer, to enable one to provide against every kind of financial hazard, and further to maintain and increase assets for future generations. An increasing number of people do, in fact, shift the responsibility of investment on to the broad shoulders of the life companies, receiving contracts of one kind and another in return for the lump sums or premiums that they pay in.

Life insurance probably bulks larger in personal finance today than it ever did before. We at least know that while the valuation of the total wealth of the country is lower now than it was a decade ago, the amount of life insurance in force has been maintained, and the assets which have been accumulated out of the premiums paid are greater than ever before.

But the life insurance companies are not entirely free to preserve their assets against all eventualities. Their very growth and success has made them fair game for the tax collector, to whose predatory eye their assets are all too fully exposed. And it is in the nature of their business to deal in contracts payable in money the future stability of which, for reasons already shown, we have reason to doubt.

Insurance in its simplest form merely takes a little money from each person in a group in order to make a worth while sum for the one who has particularly need for it because of a misfortune. When one thousand farmers put up \$2 each to provide \$2,000 for the one whose barn has been burned, we have a good illustration. Life insurance furnishes the indemnity on the same principle to the one who is disabled, or to the dependents of the one who dies. To the individual it is financial magic, but in the mass it is just a business founded on careful study of average mortality.

Value of Insurance

WE HAVE nothing but praise for such a device which enables the man who finds himself with dependents, and with enough money from earnings or from other sources to meet premiums, but without enough assets to provide for his dependents in the event of his own death or disability. By taking out insurance under such circumstances he is in a sense capitalizing on his earning ability, though the capitalization takes effect only in the event of actual earnings being cut off. Notwithstanding what was said in previous articles about the expropriation of capital and earning power through taxation, about interference with contracts, and about the probability of depreciated money, we still have to admit that the family group which has an insurance policy on the provider is in a safer position by reason of that policy, on the ground that it is better to have some purchasing power than none, in case of need.

That kind of insurance which provides current protection and nothing more, capitalizing earning power at a minimum of cost, is really outside the scope of the articles, which deal with the preservation and increase of wealth which is already available. But the bulk of life insurance, in practice, includes savings and investment features. These range from the accumulation that is involved in level premiums, which charge more than net cost in the earlier years but less than net cost in the later years, to the much greater accumulations arising from limited payment, endowment and other forms, culminating in the extreme case where the applicant lays down a lump sum or single premium to pay in full for whatever policy or annuity he is buying. It is evident that where the assured pays more than the minimum cost of the protection which he wants, year by year, and thereby builds up a fund upon which he can realize through its loan, cash surrender or endowment value, he is adopting the role of investor as well as that of assured.

Investment Value

SUCH a utilization of life companies for investment is not necessarily a mistake. True enough the investor is assuming his share of the company's overhead, on every dollar he pays in for accumulation as well as on every dollar he pays in for protection, but this loading may be outweighed by the advantages of skilled and large scale investment which the institution affords, and further by the incentive to regular saving for the payment of premiums. Undoubtedly many people who today have life insurance assets but no others, owe their thanks to what life insurance agents encouraged them to undertake in the way of accumulation as well as in the way of protection.

We are nevertheless forced to recognize his life insurance the same kinds of risks as exist in any other kind of money contract today. These include the probability of currency depreciation which would affect the value of the policy on its maturity, and also certain hazards which seem to attach to any institutional investment.

The dangers of inflation were discussed so fully in previous articles that they do not need to be repeated here. It is enough for us to state, in respect to life insurance in particular, that if we can not rely upon the purchasing power of money in the future, then we can not be sure how long the proceeds of a policy would last, or what kind of a living a certain income or annuity might provide. The uncertainties created by excessive public borrowing and by the agitation for monetary reform are as injurious to life insurance as to any other phase of a financial program.

Certain Dangers

BUT we have further to weigh certain dangers which pertain to life insurance in common with other financial institutions. The massing of the people's savings in the hands of the banks, insurance, loan and trust companies, through the very success of these institutions and through the desire of individuals to use their services, has created reservoirs of funds which are all too accessible to public borrowing, and earning power which the tax authorities can tax too readily.

Holdings of government and municipal securities were a feature of strength in the financial institutions so long as such bonds were intrinsically good, but since public borrowing has been carried to excess these same holdings, now increased in the case of the life companies to over 30 per cent. of total assets, have become a source of weakness. This situation developed in part from scarcity of other investment opportunities, and in part from the desire of the companies to aid public financing, but unfortunately the companies now have such a heavy stake in the public debt that they are compelled, in their own interest, to have some regard for the successful flotation of further loans and for the maintenance of market prices.

The position is unsatisfactory because the interest of themselves and their many policyholders in the honoring of the public debt does not ensure them against being defeated by the adverse movement which gains weight with each addition to the debt and to the debt charges.

The life companies further find themselves too convenient an agency for the collection of taxes. While governments have been dipping into insurance funds, and have been depressing their interest rates whenever possible, they have at the same time been levying on the turnover and on the profits of the business.

In this respect the life companies are probably no worse off than are other financial institutions, nor perhaps business as a whole, but it is still true that where the government plays both ends against the middle, and the policyholder is very much in the middle, he can hardly view the institutional form of investment as an unimpaired blessing. Every tax and every restriction which applies to a corporation but not to an individual, is just that much more handicap that has to be overcome to justify the institutional as opposed to the individual investment.

Restrictions

THE investments of life insurance companies, in Canada, are restricted by law in the main to government and municipal bonds, real estate mortgages, corporation mortgage bonds,

and the debentures, preference shares and common shares of corporations under certain conditions. The inclusion of equities enables the companies to do some hedging against possible depreciation in the currency in which loans are payable.

But some years ago, after the market slump had revealed the degree of decline to which junior securities were subject, the law was tightened so as to restrict common stocks to 15 per cent. of the total ledger assets of a company. Moreover, the debentures of a company are eligible only if it has paid dividends regularly for five years, on its preferred or on its common stocks; a preferred stock is eligible only if the company has similarly paid on its common; and the common stock itself, to be eligible, must have paid at least four per cent. annually for seven years.

The net effect of these restrictions, obviously, is to confine equity holdings to those stocks which have a proven record of earnings and dividends, and even these to a minority role in the life company's resources. There is always a tendency, in investment analysis, to accentuate a past record, which may or may not be justified when it comes to calculating the future. Thus a life company could legally buy the stock of a company which had an honorable record in the past but which was at the end of its tether; from the history of our steam railways, electric railways, and certain other enterprises we know that such situations are possible.

On the other hand the life company is not allowed to buy the stock of a concern which is just attaining prosperity. In other words, it can not get the investment security at a low price by anticipating a record of earnings. And the life company is certainly not permitted to touch a commodity or a commodity contract.

These laws, which approach but do not parallel those of trusteeship in their severity, recognize that interest in an essential part of the insurance scheme, and they accordingly seek to keep insurance company assets within the income-producing fold. They frown upon, and mostly eschew, anything of a speculative nature. That is well and good so long as our economic and political structure continues to protect property, enforce contracts, and maintain stability in currency. Destroy one or more of these safeguards, and life insurance is left high and dry by the very laws which were intended to pilot it through the channel of safety.

Emphasis on Income

WITHAL these drawbacks, a life insurance policy today offers something which you do not get in a government annuity. That is an undertaking between two parties which the state as the impartial adjudicator will (presumably) enforce on both of them; and which undertaking, so far as the life company is concerned, is backed by assets which are distributed over many classes and in some cases over many countries.

After you have paid your premiums, the company will not, nor would it be permitted to, say, "We do not choose to pay." There is all too much reason to fear that some government, some day, facing a stupendous inheritance of debt, will take that position give its answer in conversion, repudiation or inflation, and that government annuities, like other state obligations, will have to share in the loss.

There has been a land office business in Dominion government annuities in recent years because the Dominion government has looked like the safest resort for an income, and because by absorbing the operating costs and by allowing four per cent. interest on the annuities fund it has substantially subsidized the scheme and thereby has undercut the life insurance companies which have to pay their expenses, and taxes as well, and which can not figure on a four per cent. yield. But the story goes a little further, inasmuch as the life companies also have been doing an increased volume of annuity business.

The losses of the depression, and in many instances the abandonment of hope of preserving large assets, have led many people to concentrate on the purchase of annuities which, through the sacrifice of capital, make the maximum provision of income for old age. Quite a number of people of other means have also chosen to broaden their sources of income by taking advantage of the especially

(Continued on Page 16)

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance



AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED
LUMBERMENS MUTUAL Casualty Company
VANCE C. SMITH, Chief Agent
CONCOURSE BUILDING
TORONTO

a legacy from the past

Between the possessor of valuable property and the ever-present menace of fire, the security of a Northwestern Mutual policy stands as a bulwark of absolute safety.

38 years have gone into the building of it, and though he may never have contributed to its growth in the past, the policyholder today enjoys to the full every advantage that so long a record affords.

Whatever your property, be it industrial, commercial or private, give it Northwestern Mutual coverage—unquestionably the highest form of protection.

DIVIDEND-PAYING POLICIES. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association is operated purely for the benefit of its policyholders. All policies pay dividends from the earnings of the Company.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Assets \$8,501,320

Branches
Canada
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver

Before You Insure Consult

Confederation Life Association

One of the World's Great Life Insurance Institutions. Renowned for Strength, Service and Security Since 1871.

THE WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Co.

— ORGANIZED IN 1896 —

Assets \$2,234,188.78
Surplus 1,057,853.38
Dem. Govt. Deposit 711,560.00

INSIST ON SECURITY —
Then place your insurance on the basis of Broad Coverage and Favorable Rate — and save money on your Fire Premiums.

Head Office: Wawanesa, Man.
Eastern Office: Toronto, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal and Moncton.

— 2000 Agents Across Canada —

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE Insurance Co.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.

FOUNDED 1710

ROBERT LYNCH STALLING, Manager for Canada

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CONCERNING INSURANCE

Employer's Liability to Employee

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Cases are frequently occurring which show the need of employers for insurance protection against their legal liability to pay damages or compensation for injuries sustained by persons in their employ.

This legal liability of employers has been greatly extended by modern legislation, so that employers' liability insurance, which is well-designed for the purpose, has in practice become a necessity in business.



G. R. MEECH, who has been promoted to the position of manager of the Ontario General Branch of the Monarch Life Assurance Company. He joined the company's head office staff in Winnipeg, where he spent four years in the various departments. During the past four years he has served as provincial cashier for Ontario. He is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, and is an experienced salesman. His headquarters will be at Toronto.

IN A recent English case which went to the House of Lords for final determination, the main question involved was whether the doctrine of common employment was applicable or not. One of the risks to which an employee is exposed in the course of his employment is the risk of being injured by the negligence of a fellow-employee. According to the doctrine of common employment, this risk is regarded as a risk incidental to his employment, and the employer is accordingly not responsible for any injury caused by the negligence of a fellow-employee, provided the employer has discharged his duty of selecting competent fellow-employees, and the employment is voluntarily undertaken by the employee in question.

In this case the original action arose out of an accident in Liverpool in which Eric Charles Radcliffe, a motor bus driver, employed by Ribble Motor Services, Limited, was crushed to death between the motor bus of which he was the driver and a motor bus driven by another driver named Jones also employed by Ribble Motor Services, Limited.

It appeared that Jones was driving a motor bus following the one driven by Radcliffe. The motor bus driven by Radcliffe stopped, and Jones tried to drive in front of Radcliffe's bus to see what was the matter and, if necessary, to assist him. In doing so, Radcliffe, who was standing beside his bus and whom Jones did not see, was crushed between the two buses. It was alleged on behalf of Mrs. Radcliffe, the widow, that the Ribble Motor Bus Services' employee Jones was negligent. Ribble Motor Bus Services relied on the doctrine of common employment, the negligence alleged being that of a fellow bus driver in the same employment as that of the deceased man. The question at issue was whether the doctrine of common employment applied so

as to absolve the employers from liability.

At the trial, Mr. Justice Hawke, finding in favor of the widow, held that the circumstances were such that the doctrine of common employment did not apply and that, therefore, Ribble Motor Bus Services were liable. He awarded Mrs. Radcliffe £1,579 damages.

From that decision Ribble Motor Services appealed, challenging Mr. Justice Hawke's ruling that the doctrine of common employment did not apply. They admitted, however, that if the judgment on the question of liability was to be upheld, Mrs. Radcliffe would be entitled to an additional £300 damages for loss of her husband's expectation of life.

Mr. Justice Hawke's decision was reversed by the Court of Appeal, which held that Jones and Radcliffe were in the service of a common employer, engaged in common work, and they were therefore brought within the exception to liability which had been established by the doctrine of common employment.

Mrs. Radcliffe appealed to the House of Lords. Her appeal, which was heard before Lord Atkin, Lord Macmillan and Lord Wright, was allowed, with costs, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Hawke was restored.

In the course of his judgment, in which Lord Macmillan and Lord Wright concurred, Lord Atkin said, as reported in The Times, of London, that Ribble Motor Services, Limited, were the owners of a number of motor coaches which they used for private hire and public transport. Radcliffe and Jones were drivers employed by them in Bootle.

It was suggested that at the time the accident occurred there was some duty on Jones arising out of the contract of service to which he was attached by Radcliffe if Radcliffe's coach had stopped. The drivers had completed their run and were returning to the garage when the accident took place. The trial judge negatived any such obligation, and his finding in this respect, said Lord Atkin, was amply supported by the evidence and should be accepted.

The Legal Issue

LORD ATKIN said the legal issue was whether the employers were protected from Mrs. Radcliffe's claim by the doctrine of common employment. At the present time, he said, this doctrine was looked at askance by Judges and textbook writers. "There are none to praise, and very few to love." But it was too well established to be overthrown by judicial decision. They must, therefore, deal with the case on the footing that there were conditions in which the law would not hold a master liable for injuries caused to a workman by the negligence of his fellow-workman employed by the same master and engaged in a common employment with him. But the difficulty was and always had been to define the conditions in which the doctrine held good. This was largely due, he said, to the unsatisfactory statement of the supposed principles on which the doctrine was based in the decisions which inserted it into the common law.

It originated, said Lord Atkin, in the Court of Exchequer in "Priestly v. Fowler." In this case Lord Abinger felt he had to decide it on general principles, and was at liberty to look at the consequences one way or the other. Surveying them he was alarmed, for he found that, if the master was liable, he would be liable for the negligence of all his "inferior agents," for example, to a footman for the negligence of his coachmaker, his harnessmaker or his coachman, and to a domestic servant for the negligence of the chambermaid, the upholsterer, the cook, the butcher, and the builder. Faced with the "absurdity" of these consequences, the Court concluded that the master was not bound to take more care of the servant than he might reasonably be expected to do of himself.

After citing other cases, Lord Atkin referred to that of "The Petrel" (1893). A collision had occurred in the Thames between two steamers, the "Petrel" and the "Cormorant," both belonging to the same owners, owing to the admitted negligence of those navigating the "Petrel." The "Cormorant" sank. In a suit for limitation of liability, the claim of the master, officers and crew of the "Cormorant" for loss of their effect was disputed on the ground of common employment. The president, Sir Francis Jeune, held that the doctrine did not apply.

Not Applicable

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE said: "The consideration that risk of injury to the one servant is the natural and necessary consequence of misconduct in the other implies that the skill and care of the one is of special importance to the other by reason of the relation between their services. Tried by this principle, can it be said that the safety of the captain of one ship of a company is in the ordinary and natural course of things dependent on the skill and care of the captain of another ship of the same company, or that injury by the negligence of one is an ordinary risk of the service of the other?"

"In some cases it might perhaps, for example, if all the ships of the company were in the habit of meeting in the same dock, and the safety of each became in the ordinary course of things dependent on the skill with which the other was navigated. But in regard to navigation on the high seas or in the estuary of the Thames would a captain of one ship of the General Steam Navigation Company have more reason to be interested in the skill of the captain of another ship of the company than in that of the masters of the myriad other craft in whose vicinity he might happen to navigate? By no reasonable supposition can it be imagined that he would. I think, therefore, that these two captains were not in common employment."

Lord Atkin said that he adopted that reasoning, which appeared to him clear and sensible. He sought to apply it to this case, where the trial judge had found—and he thought rightly—that the two drivers were proceeding independently through the streets of Liverpool, though to the same destination. They might, indeed, would, in the course of their employment meet in the same garage, and while there be dependent on the skill with which each drove his vehicle. But with regard to driving in the streets of Liverpool, the one was no more interested in the skill of the other than in that of the drivers of the myriads of other vehicles in whose vicinity he might happen to drive.

Pearl in Strong Position

ESTABLISHED IN 1864, the Pearl Assurance Company Limited of London, England, with Canadian chief office at Toronto, occupies a very sound business and financial position.

Its balance as at December 31, 1938, shows total assets of \$335,703,319, and all liabilities are provided for in the most ample manner. The investment reserve funds amount to \$31,250,000, and there is a balance in the profit and loss account of \$1,494,590, while the contingency and other funds are \$12,147,602, in addition to which the policyholders have the further protection of the paid up capital of \$7,500,000, which is intact.

In Canada the company writes the following lines of insurance: fire, sprinkler leakage, use and occupancy, tornado, rents, profits, automobile, burglary, liability, personal accident, fidelity bonds, surety bonds, and inland transportation.

Strange Book Juggling

IN A recent issue of the company paper of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. is related a strange story of embezzlement, including an item of \$2,000,000, none of which benefited the culprit. Raymond E. Marien, an accountant, had charge of the books of the Interstate Hosiery Mills, New York. He was arrested for attempting to forge three cheques for \$1,281 on its account in Lansdale, Pa.

Then it was discovered, says the company paper, that he had been juggling the books since 1934. He had manipulated the figures until the company appeared to have profits of \$2,000,000 which didn't exist. It paid \$160,000 income tax too much which it is seeking to recover and gave bonuses to officers of \$285,000, which it has called back. The officers in turn will seek to get back income taxes which they paid. The company had to pay \$50,000 for a complete audit of its books for the four years. The court psychiatrist suggested that too much figuring had caused a mental lapse and that Marien got some kind of vicarious thrill out of his statistical misbehavior.

— FIRE — **AUTOMOBILE**

ESTABLISHED 1840

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

ONE OF THE OLDEST CANADIAN COMPANIES

H. BEGG
PRESIDENT

Delays are Dangerous

Never let insurance policies lapse even for a few days. Many a disaster has happened just in the day's or week's interim when new protection was being considered. Do the considering before the expiry and renew promptly. Avoid a single day of unprotected.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1825

ASSETS \$30 MILLIONS

HEAD OFFICE, Metropolitan Bldg., TORONTO

COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

J. W. BINNIE, Associate Manager (Montreal)

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

EVERYTHING BUT LIFE INSURANCE

Sickness and Accident Protection for Masons

Unusually attractive policies offering adequate indemnity at very favourable rates. Issued by the only all-Canadian company providing insurance against accident, sickness and accidental death, exclusively for members of the Masonic Fraternity. Agents in all principal cities and towns of Canada.

Head Office: GRANBY, QUE.

The Protective Association of Canada

S/N

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH

has for the twelfth year in succession declared a

\$21
PER \$1,000

ANNUAL COMPOUND BONUS

addition to the Sum Assured. In 1938 this yielded for the year to many of the older Members over

\$40
PER \$1,000

on the original Sum Assured

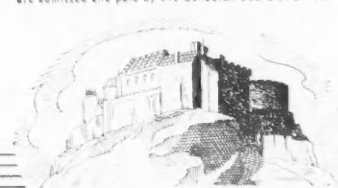
GENEROUS CASH DIVIDENDS WERE DECLARED UNDER THE CASH DIVIDEND PLAN

ASK FOR A COPY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

HEAD OFFICE: 5 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: 181 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

All policies are written and issued in Canada and claims are admitted and paid by the Canadian Board of Directors



WILFRID POCKLINGTON, Branch Manager, Suite No. 1901-6, Toronto Star Building, 80 King Street West, TORONTO.

J. BEDELL HAMILTON, Branch Manager, 422 Richmond Street, LONDON, ONT.

J. H. BRUCK, Branch Manager, 107 and 110 Blackburn Bldg., 85 Sparks St., OTTAWA.

A. G. S. GRIFFIN, Branch Manager, Room 1413, 34 James Street South, HAMILTON, ONT.

Look and Feel Younger

Worry lines your face. Worry accounts for poor and failing health.

Eliminate one big worry by knowing that if an illness or accident disables you, even for the rest of your life, a monthly cheque will regularly come to you. Investigate now.

Strongest Position in 29 Years of Service



Head Office for Canada, 34 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

1887 — Serving Canada for Over Half a Century — 1937

Automobile Insurance

Our Agents and Policyholders appreciate our continent-wide Claims Service.

Consult any agent of

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1887

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver.

SELL MORE BURGLARY AND FIRE INSURANCE WITH PILOT

Pilot's wide fame gained through settling claims with speed and satisfaction, and sound all-round coverage in the insurance field makes Pilot especially attractive to agents and clients alike. Six strategically-located claims offices have created the sound service and speedy settlement which are two notable advantages of Pilot.

Pilot knows many fields intimately. Our Head Office, branch offices and inspectors are no further away than your telephone and are always ready to respond to any agency enquiries on burglary, cargo, elevator, teams, plate glass, general and public liability, fidelity, and security bonds, auto and fire insurance.

When You Write Burglary and Fire Insurance, Write Pilot.

PILOT INSURANCE

Head Office: COMPANY 199 Bay St., Toronto



How like the British!

Proud Everest retains her secret. But still a plucky band of adventurers sets out from Britain, resolved, one day, to succeed. This is typical of the British tradition—unlimited patience and unquenchable determination to excel. You see it in the building of their Empire, in the things they fashion as well as do. This Craven Mixture tobacco is itself characteristic. Many years ago Carreras blended it slowly and carefully for the benefit of one fastidious smoker—the Third Earl of Craven. Now, wherever white men go this tobacco follows—pure pipe joy, solace, inspiration, all in one.

2 oz. for 50c. 4 oz. for \$1.00



Immortalized by the late Sir James M. Barry as "A Tobacco to Live For" in "My Lady Nicotine," "Craven Mixture" in 2-oz. and 4-oz. cigarette tins.

Craven Mixture

Also Craven Curly Cut Tobacco, 2-oz. tin 50c., 4-oz. tin \$1. A perfect blend for the particular smoker.
MADE BY CARRERAS LTD., LONDON
150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
Exported to:
The Rock City Tobacco Co. Ltd., Quebec.

Established in 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Offices
TORONTO — KIRKLAND LAKE

Business Planning of Wills and Trusts



This institution's officers are competent to serve you expertly in relation to plans pertaining to Wills and Trusts. Your problems will be considered carefully, in the light of other similar situations, and our recommendations will be made with the end in view of fulfilling your wishes, at a minimum of administration cost.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 KING ST. WEST — TORONTO
152 ST. JAMES ST. WEST — MONTREAL

No Obligation

An interview with one of our trust officers to discuss estates and trusts entails no obligation whatsoever on your part. It may, however, prove highly beneficial to your estate in years to come.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
Montreal Trust Building
61 Yonge Street Toronto
Toronto Office:
J. F. HOBKIRK, Manager

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me some information in connection with Consolidated Bakeries? I should like to know the record of this company's earnings and dividends for the past few years. Your advice has been valuable in the past and I would like to know what you think of this stock.

—C. A., Toronto, Ont.

My opinion is that the stock of Consolidated Bakeries—which is controlled by Ogilvie Flour Mills through ownership of 2 of the 3 preferred management shares outstanding—is an attractive buy either for appreciation or income. It is selling currently at 15½ to yield 7.4 per cent.

In the year ended December 31, 1938, Consolidated Bakeries showed a net income of \$369,047, equal to \$1.15 per share, as compared with a net income of \$322,656 in 1937 and per share earnings of \$1.01; \$321,584 in 1936, and per share earnings of \$1.01; net income of \$287,151 in 1935, and per share earnings of 90 cents; and net of \$192,724, or 61 cents per share in 1934. In 1938, \$1 per share was paid in dividends against \$1.15 in 1937, 90 cents in 1936, 80 cents in 1935, and 25 cents in 1934. The company is in a very strong financial position with current assets including cash of \$163,502 and marketable securities at \$1,367,786. Net working capital is \$1,468,615.

GREATER MALARTIC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your information on Greater Malartic Gold Mines. I have been recommended this stock but as I have come to depend on you in investment matters, I shall wait for your opinion.

W. E., Wingham, Ont.

Greater Malartic Gold Mines recently optioned 25 claims adjoining west of its original holdings of nine claims in Fourniere township, Quebec, and also has 11 claims in Skead township, Larder Lake area, with present plans calling for a diamond drilling campaign on the new ground. The optioned claims are in a section of Quebec which has been making real progress, but it is impossible to offer any definite opinion as to the possibilities until further exploration has been completed.

A promising vein was uncovered last fall on the original Malartic claims. This was a strip of 400 feet and showed a two-foot width of blue quartz running through the centre of a porphyry dike nine feet wide. The best assay was \$5.40. Further trenching and stripping is recommended. While the Skead township claims show typical Larder Lake geology, prospecting so far has not shown anything of commercial importance.

GREAT LAKES PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate your advice on the following: I am holding some Great Lakes Paper preferred which cost me considerably more than the present market price. Would you advise holding, selling, or buying some more? I do not need the money just now and if there is good prospect of reasonable appreciation during the next year, I would consider buying some more at present low prices.

—G. N. K., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the outlook for Great Lakes Paper preferred is promising. The market for newsprint over the greater part of 1938 was depressed and, as a result, the company's earnings fell off to 67 cents on the preferred stock as compared with \$1.23 in 1937. However, I think that 1939 should witness the beginning of a marked improvement in the newsprint industry as a result of more vigorous markets. While I cannot, of course, predict that the stock will show an appreciation within any given period of time, I do think that over the intermediate term it should behave satisfactorily. Whether you should buy more or not is a decision you will have to make yourself, only you know the extent of your portfolio and what proportions of that portfolio are in Great Lakes stock.

NORTH VANCOUVER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been receiving your interesting paper regularly for some time and I am taking the liberty of asking if you could give me any information regarding a 5 per cent bond I hold in the Corporation of the District of North Vancouver, due 1962. I received interest regularly until 1933—since then, nothing, and I have not been able to get any information. If you can tell me anything about this bond I will be very grateful to you.

—C. J. P., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Interest on North Vancouver 5 per cent bonds, due 1962, was defaulted in 1932. Since then small payments have been made and the interest paid up until the end of that year. There are two reasons for the difficulty which North Vancouver is experiencing in paying the interest on these bonds: first, North Vancouver guaranteed \$407,500 of the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company bonds, both as to principal and interest. This company owns a bridge which joins North Vancouver to Vancouver proper across Burrard Inlet. In 1931, a boat struck and demolished one of the spans in the bridge and the Burrard company had to reimburse the navigation company for the damage done the boat as well as re-build the span at a cost of about \$1,000,000. The money was advanced by the Vancouver Harbour Commission which took a prior lien on Burrard's earnings. Which means, in effect, that North Vancouver has been saddled with an additional \$407,500 worth of bonds.

Second, real estate values in North Vancouver have dropped and taxes



A. G. PINARD, who has been appointed vice-president and director of distribution of the Lowe Brothers Co., Ltd., paint and varnish manufacturers, Toronto. Widely known in selling and advertising circles, Mr. Pinard has been president of the Association of Canadian Advertisers, the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto, the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of Toronto and the Better Business Bureau Inc. He has also served on many local and international committees and has been a frequent contributor to discussions on various aspects of merchandising in trade and business publications.

have fallen off along with them. North Vancouver covers some 34,000 acres and the northern half is almost entirely uninhabited. The district, whose capital assets are in poor shape, is, in short, trying to service a large area with limited resources.

The one bright spot in the outlook is the possibility that the New Lion's Gate Bridge will help attract attention to North Vancouver and underline its potentialities as a location for home owners. West Vancouver, which possesses a very fine residential district, is adjacent to North Vancouver, and there is a possibility that this development may spread. On the other hand, the Lion's Gate Bridge will hit the Burrard company's revenues. However, I do not think this is very important to North Vancouver, for these revenues, after the Harbour Commission took its cut, would not have paid the charges on, and the principal of, the bonds. I understand that a meeting of North Vancouver bondholders will be called in the very near future to attempt to reach a solution of their problem.

MANDY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

May I have your opinion of Mandy as a buy?

—W. G., Tranquille, B.C.

In the event of higher metal prices and some assurance of their stability, Mandy Mines might be reopened, but at the present time the shares do not appear to offer much attraction. The main orebody is delimited and estimated to contain about 96,000 tons of ore grading per ton 5.75% copper, 17.4% zinc, .118 oz. gold and 2.33 oz. silver. The property is considered to have chances of further sizeable tonnages of ore at depths of 2,000 feet and greater in the western part of the northern section of the main group of claims.

STEEL OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I had some stock in Steel of Canada on which they are paying 43½ cents quarterly and a further \$2 per share annually. This stock is quoted around \$76 while the preferred is \$72.50 and pays 43½ cents quarterly but, I understand, nothing further. Would you please advise how this works out? Is this \$2 per share payment on the common permanent—or will it be cancelled? Which of the above would you suggest as the better stock to hold?

—H. S. L., Peterboro, Ont.

According to the provisions of the capitalization of the Steel Company of Canada, the preference stock shares equally with the common stock in any further dividend disbursement after the ordinary shares have received \$1.75 per share (which is the current regular rate on both issues), provided that the ordinary shareholders have received sufficient dividends to equalize payments on each class of stock since incorporation. Under a judgment of the Privy Council in 1930, the ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive back dividends now amounting to \$4 per share before the preference shareholders can participate in any further distribution. Which means, in effect, that after another \$4 has been paid in back dividends, preferred and common stock will be on a regular dividend rate of \$1.75 per share per annum with the preferred taking its cut first.

With the company in a strong trade position, and its finances in excellent shape, I would say that there was little to choose between the preferred and common stocks over the long term. At the present time the common looks more attractive, providing as it does a fair yield and encouraging appreciation possibilities. As for the

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND WAS LAST SIGNALLED AS DOWNWARD BUT ATTEMPT AT REVERSAL TO AN UPWARD DIRECTION HAS BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE JANUARY 26.

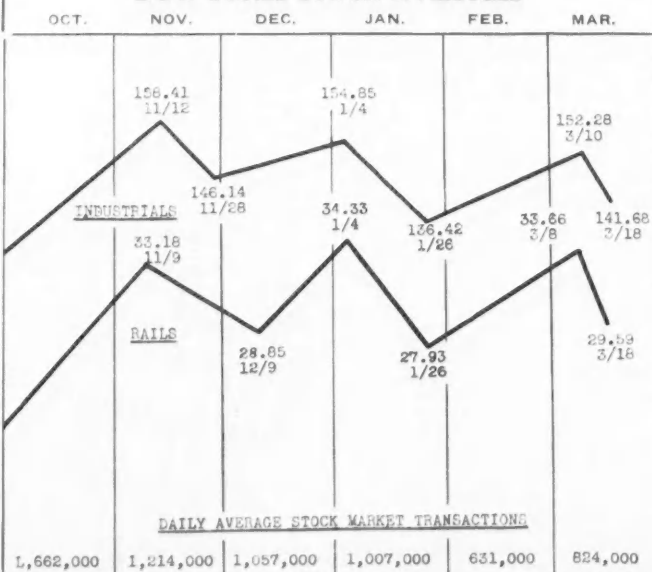
Market action, last week, was in keeping with the technical pattern outlined in our Forecast of March 11. In that bulletin we pointed out that the two Dow-Jones averages were just under the January 4 peaks of 34.33 on the rails, 154.85 on the industrials, and that, even though further progress were ahead, recession to around the 148/144 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average would be a perfectly normal development prior to such advance. Recession got under way on Monday, March 13, and on the following Saturday's close the industrial average stood at 141.68.

While the extent of a setback, such as that currently under way, cannot be too accurately determined, the market should meet considerable resistance to further decline around the 142/140 level on the industrial average, or just under the lower limits of the line formation, or trading range, that ran over the first three weeks of February. Breaking through the aforementioned resistance area would leave the January 26 low of 136 as the next level of important support.

Current unsettlement coincides with renewal of foreign political tension, the imminence of which was alluded to in our Forecast of last week. While the absorption of more territory by Germany is necessarily unsettling and calls for some foreign selling of securities, current developments, so far, do not seem to threaten an immediate war. So long as Germany treats to the East, it is doubtful that Great Britain or France will make other than verbal objections. We might point out, however, that the troubled period for Europe will continue into April and thus it cannot be certain that the market will not undergo further periods of unsettlement from this source over the several weeks ahead.

From the domestic economic approach, there are increasing evidences that, barring an important European war, business will get into a strong upward stride at some point during the second quarter under stimulation of increasing residential construction, heavy public works expenditures, a rising level of automobile purchases, and heavier orders for steel from miscellaneous sources. In line with this outlook and the belief that the improvement will extend into the latter months of the year, we continue of the opinion that the market's low point will have been registered in the early part of the year, with materially higher levels in prospect toward the end of the year.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Experience and Stability

The many years of investment experience and the facilities of an extensive organization are placed at the service of our clients. This service may be secured at any of our branches.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

Business Established 1889

TORONTO

Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1886

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

We invite inquiries as to better prospects among the gold issues.

Osler Bldg., 11 Jordan St. Phone ADelaide 2431

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1938

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS—	
Cash on hand and in Banks	\$ 2,256,347.22
Guaranteed Call Loans and Deposits with Trust Companies and Banks	669,889.24
Dominion of Canada Bonds and Other Securities (market value December 31st, 1938)	5,052,168.79
Bills Receivable	102,293.30
Accounts Receivable, less Reserve	2,861,234.21
Inventories of Raw Materials, Supplies and Products, as determined and certified by responsible Officials of the Companies and valued at the lower of cost or market, less Reserve	7,314,134.01
COST OF WORKS—owned and operated by the Companies	\$49,040,930.72
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO COAL and Ore Mining Companies; and holdings of Company's own Bonds acquired for Sinking Fund	2,748,039.80
SECURITIES SET ASIDE FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES—	31,788,970.52
Shares of the Company held in Trust for Employees	29,271.04
Benefit Plan Fund	750,810.44
Pension Plan Fund	1,954,967.76
DEFERRED CHARGES—	2,735,019.24
Taxes, Insurance and other Expenses paid in advance	59,312.16
	\$72,839,398.99
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES—	
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,707,805.88
Provision for Dominion, Provincial and other Taxes	842,438.22
Unclaimed Dividends	6,347.20
Dividends payable February 1st, 1939—	
On Preference Shares	\$ 113,685.25
On Ordinary Shares	1,121,250.00
	1,234,935.25
FUNDED DEBT—	\$ 3,791,526.55
6½ First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds, due July 1st, 1940 Authorized and Issued	\$10,000,000.00
Less Held in Treasury and by Sinking Fund Trustee	499,918.34
	9,500,081.66
Less redeemed through Sinking Fund	6,481,324.55
	3,018,757.11
FUNDS APPROPRIATED—	2,705,778.20
Benefit Plan Reserve	\$ 750,810.44
Pension Plan Reserve	1,954,967.76
RESERVES—	2,891,687.98
Operating Reserves	
Furnace Relining and Rebuilding and other Operating Reserves	\$ 2,332,688.97
Contingent Reserve	558,999.01
Plant Reserve—	
For Depreciation	24,570,147.27
Other Reserves—	
For Betterments and Replacements	1,829,674.06
For Fire Insurance	200,000.00
	2,029,674.06
CAPITAL STOCK—	17,996,300.00
Authorized Issued	
400,000 250/852-7½ Cumulative Preference Shares of \$25.00 each	\$ 6,199,300.00
600,000 160/000—Ordinary Shares of no par value	11,800,000.00
EARNED SURPLUS	15,835,527.82
	\$72,839,398.99

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the books and accounts of The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ended December 31st, 1938, and report that we have verified the Cash on Hand, Bank Balances and all Securities and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Companies' affairs at December 31st, 1938, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, Ontario, February 28th, 1939.

Approved on behalf of the Board.

R. H. McMASTER
H. H. CHAMP
Directors

Consolidated Profit and Loss Account

For The Year Ended December 31st, 1938

PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS after deducting Depreciation and all expenses of Manufacturing, Selling and Administration	\$ 2,965,580.18
ADD—	
Net Income from Securities	\$ 186,311.75
Profit from Sale of Securities	277,368.94
LESS Interest on Funded Debt	189,223.29
NET PROFIT	3,053,725.83
LESS DIVIDENDS—	
On Preference Shares at 7½ per Annum	\$ 454,741.00
On Ordinary Shares—	
At \$1.75 per share	\$805,000.00
At \$2.00 per share toward equalizing the dividends heretofore paid on the Ordinary and the Preference Shares of the Co.	920,000.00
	1,725,000.00
	2,179,741.00
LESS TRANSFERRED (Subject to confirmation by the Shareholders) To Pension Plan Reserve	873,984.83
	200,000.00
SURPLUS for the year	673,984.83
Balance brought forward December 31st, 1937	15,131,542.99
Balance Profit and Loss Account December 31st, 1938	15,835,527.82
THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS HAVE BEEN CHARGED BEFORE DETERMINING THE PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	
Provision for Depreciation	\$ 1,524,005.00
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes including adjustment affecting previous year	631,568.31
Directors' Fees	11,000.00
Remuneration of Executive Officers	178,859.65
Legal Expenses	5,492.98



Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office
320 BAY ST. - TORONTO
Assets Exceed \$69,000,000

Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 209

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1939 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 10th March 1939.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/2% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1939 to Shareholders of record as at close of business March 15th, 1939, in Canadian funds.

ASSOCIATED BREWERIES OF CANADA LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that for the purpose of carrying out the redemption of 500 of the Preferred Shares of the outstanding issue of this Company and pursuant to Resolution of the Board of Directors and to the provisions of the Companies' Act, 1934, the registers of transfers of Preferred Shares will be closed from the close of business on April 13th, 1939, to the commencement of business on April 21st, 1939.

DATED at the City of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of March, 1939.

I. N. WILSON,
Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 195.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent (2 1/2%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 29th April, 1939, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of May next, to shareholders of record of 31st March, 1939.

By order of the Board.
H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 15th March, 1939.

CAN. WESTINGHOUSE

REPORT of Canadian Westinghouse Company indicates that business had fairly steady during 1938, as earnings from all sources, including operations and investment revenue, amounted to \$2,238,944, compared with \$2,166,168 in 1937. But, due largely to depreciation allowance of an extra \$20,000, net profit scaled down slightly, being shown at \$1,323,483, compared with \$1,331,758 a year earlier.

In commenting on the year's business, Paul J. Myler, chairman and president, points out that increased demand for the company's products held fairly well through first half of the year. Later, there was a pronounced curtailment in sales, so that total sales for the year fell appreciably below those for 1937. But, owing to orders on hand at the beginning of 1938, total volume of shipments was about the same.

The railway rolling stock program proved somewhat smaller than in 1937, with the result that operations of the air brake department were spasmodic.

Profit and Loss	
Earnings, all sources	\$2,238,944
Depreciation	455,000
Ex. Sal. & legal	76,661
Int. fees	13,800
Pension fund	50,000
Net before taxes	1,643,483
Net profit	1,323,483
Prev. surplus	6,321,608
Dividends	1,092,000
Surplus	6,553,091
Working Capital	
Current assets	\$10,955,584
Current liab.	981,743
Working capital	\$9,973,839

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 14)

company itself, earnings in 1938 fell off to \$1.24 per combined common and preferred share from the \$5.81 shown in 1937, but steel buying has been improving gradually since the beginning of 1939, with jobbers and automobile manufacturers well in the forefront. Despite the temporary hesitancy caused by the European situation, the outlook is still for long term industrial expansion on this continent, and there seems every reason to believe that Steel Company of Canada will share in such improvement.

Of the two stocks, I would choose the common which affords a yield of 5.1 per cent.—reckoned on the regular \$1.75 dividend plus the \$2 "equalizing" payment—at current prices, against a yield of only 2.5 per cent. on the preferred. While more than \$15,000,000 has been spent from cash income in the past decade for plant additions and improvements, working capital has been maintained in a consistently strong position. As at December 31, 1938, working capital was \$14,464,540. Current assets included \$2,256,347 in cash, \$669,889 in call loans and \$5,052,168 in securities. Larger orders from the railroads and for building construction are expected to help in coming months, and work on orders for aircraft and war supplies promises to continue. Hence, an increase in volume over 1938 is expected in 1939.

LANCOUR

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have been an interested reader of your department for several years and would now like some information "on my own." Can you tell me anything about Lanco, a prospect which I understand "ties" to Pamour?

—W.H.D., Toronto, Ont.

Yes, Lanco Mines holds 156 acres in Whitney township, Porcupine area, adjoining Pamour on the south. The company appears to be awaiting developments on neighboring properties and I have not heard of plans for resumption of exploration. Some diamond drilling was done and this only



F. JOHNSON, vice-president of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, who has joined the board of directors of the Northern Electric Company Ltd.

gave one favorable intersection, running over \$15 across three feet at a depth of 150 feet. The company also has a property in the Michipicoten area on which some surface work only has been done.

INTERNATIONAL PETE

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I hold International Petroleum stock, bought at 37 1/2. I would value your opinion very much as to whether I should take the loss, sell, and invest in something else. Safety of principal is important to me. I have profited by your advice in the past, so come to me with perfect confidence.

—P. B. M., Toronto, Ont.

I think that International Petroleum's strong trade position and large crude oil resources give the common stock somewhat more than average speculative appeal at current market prices of 25 1/4, and I think that if I were in your position I would be inclined to retain my holdings intact.

In the first 7 months of the 1938-1939 fiscal year, the company's crude production was about 1 per cent.

under that of the corresponding period in the previous year. With crude prices lower, early indications thus point to a decline in earnings. However, oil purchases under the Mene Grande Oil contract have been up moderately, thus providing some possible offset. Incidentally, this purchase contract was in part responsible for the rise in earnings to \$1.99 a share in the year ended June 30, 1938. My own opinion is that there will be no change in the established regular and extra dividend rate which amounts to \$2.50 per share per annum, over the intermediate term at least. Which makes the stock attractive for the generous yield afforded as well as for its appreciation possibilities.

HUDSON BAY M. & S.

Editor, Gold & Dross:
Do you consider that Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company's profits will improve materially in an upturn of business? Is it a low-cost copper producer?

—C. N., Cornwall, Ont.

Earning prospects for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company are dependent on the price outlook for copper and zinc, and it is reasonable to anticipate a greatly increased demand for copper with an expansion in business, particularly in the construction, utility and automobile industries. With ore reserves of close to 25,000,000 tons, the present production rate is assured for many years. On the basis of recent costs and write-offs, each one cent increase in the price of copper and zinc would add about 35 cents per share to the earnings.

It is the third largest base metal operation in the Dominion and an outstanding low-cost enterprise. That the management is confident of the future and its ability to meet competition in the base metal markets is apparent in the announcement of its intention to sink a new main working shaft to 3,500 feet, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000. In line with the company's policy of keeping costs at the lowest possible point, the new shaft will eliminate stage hoisting.

The Insurance Angle in Safety Program

(Continued from Page 12)

favorable terms offered by the government.

But what does the annuitant get in return for his money? At the start, merely the undertaking of the government to make the specified payments. There is no specific pledge of assets. As a matter of fact the entire amount of over \$100 millions paid in by individuals up to March, 1937, has gone the way of all government receipts, into the apparently bottomless pit of expenditure, only a small part of which creates durable assets.

The annuitant merely shares with bondholders and all other creditors, in claims which now total over four billion dollars. Their documentary rights are now supplemented by the moral claims of hundreds of thousands of recipients of pensions for the aged, pensions for the blind, soldiers' pensions and allowances, and, with possibly some straining in logic, by the interest of reliefees in the public purse.

We can easily see that no matter

how good the intentions of the present government may be, and no matter how its successors may try to fulfill the public obligations, there is trouble ahead. In contrast to the government's scrap of paper without backing other than its general ability and willingness to pay, are the productive undertakings in which the life insurance company invests a large proportion of its funds, and the distribution of its holdings in many cases over many countries and currencies. The institution widens its risks but by the same token it broadens its security, and thereby provides what may not be full assurance of value but what should mean a very substantial realization even under conditions which might render the promises of one government of little value.

Laws of Trusteeship

LAWs of trusteeship afford even less scope for the safeguarding of funds than do those of life insurance. While the details vary from province to province, trustee investments

in Canada are in the main confined to government and municipal bonds, first mortgages on real estate, and debentures or certificates of trust and loan companies (which in turn are dependent on the companies' holdings of bonds and mortgages). These laws are an extreme illustration of the precepts developed during the period when property was secure, pledges were enforced, and currencies were stable.

But the very principles which made for safety under these conditions, become grave handicaps to security when the conditions are undermined. The trustee, whether individual or corporate, is prohibited from putting trust money into any commodity or commodity contract, or into property, or even into company shares which, as pointed out, are permitted for life insurance funds to a limited extent. Accordingly, he who thinks of providing for his own future or for that of his dependents by establishment of a trust, faces all of the hazards of the money contract without any possibility of compensation through commodities, property or equities.

Harry Hopkins, Business Moses

(Continued from Page 11)

say "we'll spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect." Mr. Frank Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, and Mr. Arthur Krock, of the New York Times, although they did not hear the words themselves, believe that he spoke them. It was locker-room conversation, of course, but the truth often flows in locker-rooms.

In the Senatorial inquiry to which he was subjected at the time of his appointment, Mr. Hopkins denied the remark, and its implication that W.P.A. is a great vote-getting machine. But he defended his even more indiscreet Assistant Administrator, Mr. Aubrey Williams, whose public advice was to "keep your friends in power," on the grounds that a great man is entitled to one indiscretion. Maybe so.

BUT if you have a governmental job in the United States you cannot divorce politics from business, and it

is held in many quarters that Mr. Hopkins is being groomed for the Democratic presidential candidacy in 1940. One sapient writer holds the view that Mr. Roosevelt himself is so grooming him, knowing that his loyalty is complete and that if the unprecedented third-term looms up as a possibility nobody would be so willing to step aside as would Mr. Hopkins. As that *fidus Achates* emeritus, Mr. Raymond Moley, put it, "Hopkins, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, is a man who gets things done. Moreover, the complete and unquestioning loyalty of Hopkins has won his warm affection."

Mr. Hopkins operates his department, as did his predecessor Mr. Roper, with the assistance of a fluid organization known as the Business Advisory Council. A more or less fluctuating personnel of nearly fifty American tycoons comprises this council, and the hereditary monarch of the Union Pacific empire, Mr. W. A. Harriman, is its current chairman. Before any other leading business

man was prepared to say a good word for Mr. Hopkins Mr. Harriman said: "I wish to endorse Mr. Hopkins and express my faith in him, my belief in his ability and my expectation that he will fill the position with competence and honor."

Now, filling a position with competence and honor is, after all, made possible by circumstances as much as by anything else. Why was Mr. Hoover a worse President than Mr. Coolidge? The answer to that one, of course, is that he wasn't. It was the Presidency that was a worse job.

And it seems likely that Mr. Hopkins, as Secretary of Commerce, may be able to do things for American business that poor Mr. Roper could never do. Because the Second Depression—that of 1937-38—has made the Roosevelt government ditch Reform in favor of Recovery, and it is out of Mr. Hopkins' mouth that the glad tidings of less interference and lower taxes (on business at least) comes.

The Future of Business

(Continued from Page 11)

saving here and there with future budgets not far below the present one.

If expenditures are not drastically reduced and if the debt must in time be frozen at some level there is only one other alternative, viz. increased taxes. This seems to be the most logical consequence of the present era of government paternalism. After raising the son in luxury and sending him to college in a Rolls Royce, the father is now going to turn around and ask for his money back! The country will soon be jolted out of its dream of unending government aid and will have to knuckle down to hard work and hard tack.

The long-range view of deficit-spending is not therefore a particularly rosy one. If the spending goes out of hand the inevitable result will be financial disaster; if, on the other hand, saner counsels prevail and, as we predict, the budget is in time balanced, the cost of new and onerous taxes on industry will constitute a tax on the industry to prosperity. The serious set-back to prosperity, the road back to common sense is always a difficult one.

How can the government ease the return to sanity? Is there any means of avoiding extreme economy

just as we should avoid extreme wastefulness? One plan has already been suggested, viz. government appropriations for self-liquidating projects. It is its intention that the best possible solution to the present difficult situation in the United States is a five-year plan based on the following principles:

(1) A definite policy of balancing the budget by the end of the five-year term.

(2) A taxation program which will accomplish this and which will let business know *now* what it has to expect.

(3) A program of self-liquidating government projects (such as low-priced houses) which would provide the means of paying off the debt so incurred.

(4) The formation of a committee for industrial planning which would include representatives of the government as well as of private industry. This committee would be responsible for recommendations with regard to government spending, stabilization of industrial activity and employment, and similar problems now so obviously in need of intensified study.

The fact that during the past eight years the Roosevelt government has spent \$25 billions in a futile attempt to purchase prosperity while in Great Britain recovery was achieved without recourse to pump-priming (in fact a cumulative budget surplus of \$400 millions was reported for the same period) would seem to discredit, finally and convincingly, the crackpot spending theory of the Washington New Deal. The adoption of this theory in the first place was due to a misunderstanding of the 'normal' level of business activity and to a misconception of the means by which 'normal' business could be restored from the depressed level existing in 1932 and 1933.

Past Misconceptions

THE decade 1920-1930 was an era of unprecedented prosperity on this continent, and as such was welcomed by everyone. But it had one unfortunate consequence; for it led to the widely-held, but erroneous, belief that the high level of business activity experienced during those years, represented a 'normal' condition. The efforts on the part of governments therefore to restore prosperity to the

New Issue

Province of Quebec Bonds

Coupon	Maturity	Price*	Yield
3 1/4%	March 15th, 1954	97.67	3.45%
3 1/2%	March 15th, 1959	99.50	3.53%

*Plus accrued interest.

The Province of Quebec is vitally important in the commercial, financial and industrial activity of the Dominion. Its per capita debt is, with one exception, less than 60% of that of any other Canadian province.

Descriptive circular forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Toronto Limited Winnipeg
Montreal Ottawa Vancouver
London, Eng. Hamilton London, Ont.

New Issue

Province of Quebec

3 1/4% AND 3 1/2% SINKING FUND DEBENTURES Dated March 15, 1939

3 1/4% Debentures due March 15, 1954
Price: 97.67 and interest to yield about 3.45%

3 1/2% Debentures due March 15, 1959
Price: 99.50 and interest to yield about 3.53%

The above debentures are callable at 100, the 3 1/4% debentures on or after March 15, 1951, and the 3 1/2% debentures on or after March 15, 1954. Denominations \$1,000 and \$500. Circular will be mailed upon request.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & Co.

LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Ottawa Montreal
Correspondents in New York and London, Eng.
London Hamilton

Insurance AT COST

20 to 30% DIVIDENDS
FIRE, TORNADO and
SPRINKLER LEAKAGE INSURANCE

MILLOWNERS
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON ONTARIO

INGLIS

TO THE PAPER INDUSTRY

We offer paper making machinery and equipment for the manufacture of all kinds of printing paper and tissue and for the production of pulp and board for all purposes. We invite details of your requirements.

JOHN INGLIS CO. LIMITED
14 STRACHAN AVE., TORONTO

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

BRANCH OFFICES:	
AGENCY BUILDING 211A EIGHTH AVE. W. McCALLUM HILL BLDG. 411 AVENUE BUILDING	EDMONTON, ALBERTA CALGARY, ALBERTA REGINA, SASK. SASKATOON, SASK.

1920-1930 level have been predicated on a false premise; for the large-scale capital expenditures by private industry in those years cannot be expected to continue at the same rate.

The conception also that government spending will 'prime the pump' and induce private enterprise to embark on large capital outlays has been proven entirely wrong. Far from stimulating private enterprise such a policy has served further to frighten capital and to impede recovery of a permanent nature. Only if a soundly-conceived plan of recovery is adopted and scrupulously followed—so that business will know that no new experiments will be tried at its expense; and only if the facts concerning the

productive possibilities of the nation are not distorted, will business go ahead. What is needed is less government experimentation with business and more business-like methods in government.

The conclusion we must reach therefore, regarding the future is that the fundamental common sense of the American people and the soundness of their form of government will probably prevent such extremes as inflation or bankruptcy; that before long time-tested economic policies will supplant the false theories of recent years; and that a new spirit of co-operation between government and industry will pave the way for a steady improvement in business.

MODERN, EXPERIENCED BANKING SERVICE

...The Outcome of 121 Years' Successful Operation...



There is a spirit of service and co-operation about the Bank of Montreal which appeals strongly to the holders of its more than one million deposit accounts. You will enjoy banking with

the Bank of Montreal because it gives the kind of service that customers appreciate.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

"YOUR BANK AND HOW YOU MAY USE IT"—Ask for booklet

1913 - - - - - 1938

A QUARTER CENTURY of PROGRESS

Capital Subscribed	\$5,065,400.00
Capital Paid-Up	942,924.18
Assets	1,092,209.58
Reserve	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	46,814.80
Liabilities to the Public	Nil

Safe - Sound - Secure

International Loan Company

GEO. W. ARGUE, M.D.
Managing Director

CLIFFORD DICK, M.A., LL.B.
Secretary-Treasurer

304 Trust & Loan Bldg., Winnipeg

Taking Guesswork out of buying a home....



Why are these builders willing to stand back of TEN-TEST? What advantages does TEN-TEST—the original insulating board—give you?

1. TEN-TEST is permanent. Insulates for the life of the building.
2. Is strong and solid.
3. Provides constant, lasting fuel savings.
4. Eliminates wood lath. Cuts plaster and labour costs.
5. Is not affected by dry rot.
6. Cannot let air and moisture leak through.
7. Reduces noise.
8. Being rigid, it cannot settle away from window and door frames or studs.
9. Practically eliminates ugly plaster cracks.
10. Meets Government insulation requirements under the National Housing Act.

WHEN you put your hard-earned money into a home, you want to be sure the hidden construction is right. ESPECIALLY THE INSULATION. You can't see it. But what a difference the right kind can make in your fuel bills. Your comfort. Your family's health!

NEW PLAN BASED ON TEN-TEST

Realizing that people want to buy on knowledge instead of guesswork, leading builders in many sections of Canada are joining in a new plan—CERTIFIED HOMES.

In these new homes, only TEN-TEST—the rigid, permanent insulating board—is used. Because of TEN-TEST, each home is Certified ... to keep heat inside in winter. Keep it outside in summer. Cut fuel bills. YES!—FOR THE LIFE OF THE HOUSE.

BETTER INSULATION FOR YOUR HOME

While this Certified Homes Plan may not yet be available in your community, you can get TEN-TEST throughout Canada. The very same insulating material chosen by leading builders for Certified Homes!



IF you are planning to buy or build, be sure your home is insulated with TEN-TEST—already used in more than 45,000 Canadian homes. Ask your agent or builder about TEN-TEST today! International Fibre Board Limited, Ottawa, Ontario

TEN-TEST
THE Lifetime INSULATING BOARD

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL had net sales of \$107,194,722 during 1938, compared with \$134,461,254 in the preceding year. The operating profit during 1938 was \$48,684,167 in 1938, compared with \$68,872,696 in 1937. After preferred dividends were paid, a net profit of \$30,465,571, or \$2.09 on each common share was shown for 1938. The company ended the year with an earned surplus of \$72,259,896, compared with \$70,950,662 at the close of 1937.

International Nickel is a big employer of labor, having a total of 17,282 men employed. Total assets of the company at the close of 1938 were \$253,076,262.

Goldale Mines, Ltd., made a profit of \$17,729 during 1938, added to which was a profit of \$109,545 on sale of securities.

Pamour Porcupine Mines, Ltd., realized a net profit of \$1,397,031 during 1938, or close to 28 cents per share. Total recovery for the year was \$3,313,829. Ore reserves increased during the year to 1,748,600 tons, carrying \$5.60 per ton or a total of \$9,788,800.

The Ontario Prospectors' Association has asked for a change in income tax regulations as applied to prospectors.

Another important nickel mine may be established in the Sudbury district according to the results being obtained on property of the Nickel Offsets, Ltd. The property is controlled by Albert Wende and associates of Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Wende is well known in Canadian mining having been a leading influence in the development of the Wright-Hargreaves and the Lake Shore mines at Kirkland Lake. Diamond drilling on Nickel Offsets is in its preliminary stage, but 27 holes have located three ore shoots estimated to contain approximately \$3,500,000. The ore compares in grade with that of Falconbridge Nickel and the deposits have big width. A further extensive program of exploration has been arranged for. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,800,000 shares are still in the treasury.

Ontario Mines have paid approximately \$700,000,000 in dividends up to this time. The industry only became established on an important basis early in the current century. Disbursements at present are at a rate of \$65,000,000 a year. In 1938 the leading Ontario field in point of dividends was Sudbury with \$32,103,000. The Kirkland Lake field was second with \$16,300,000. The Porcupine gold field was third with \$12,830,000. Northwestern Ontario which includes the Fieble Lake and Long Lac areas, is coming to be an important factor with dividends of \$3,100,000 in 1938.

Quebec mines paid \$11,235,000 in dividends during 1938 from all the mines of that province, with Noranda having contributed \$8,959,000 of this total.

Dividends for all time from British Columbia have amounted to \$200,000,000; Quebec \$55,000,000; Manitoba \$18,000,000. The total dividends for all mines of Canada has reached approximately \$1,000,000,000, which includes Ontario's major contribution of close to \$700,000,000.

Dividends from the mines of Canada at the present time are at a rate of approximately \$100,000,000 a year. Even allowing for no further increase, the disbursements in the next ten years would amount to as much as payments in all past history. It is believed the dividends from Canadian mines for the next eight years will actually exceed all dividends in all past history.

East Malarie has planned a 20 per cent. increase in mill capacity, designed to reach 1200 tons daily by the middle of this year.

Officials of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines announce the rake of the ore in the mine toward the east is at an angle of about 55 degrees. This was the estimate made in this paper over ten years ago which was the first public intimation of such a rake, and which statement at that time aroused widespread controversy. The mine has produced \$276,000,000 up to the time of writing. Current ore reserves are estimated at \$87,000,000 while current operations are placing new ore in sight at a rate equal to that being taken out.

OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

THE inadequate refinery problem in Alberta will soon be a thing of the past. Last week Imperial Oil announced that \$1,700,000 would be expended on its Calgary plant. In addition to installing a modern Kellogg cracking unit, the plant is being enlarged from 6,500 bbls. per day to a maximum of 12,000 bbls. per day. It was originally intended to spend only \$500,000.00 on improvements to this plant, but since the recent decision of the British Columbia courts to the effect that a province cannot regulate the price of a manufactured article, the company decided to make the larger expenditure; at least that's the story around Calgary.

At the present time, we have a Royal Commission investigating the oil industry in Alberta, but apparently Imperial Oil is not afraid of the result and is proceeding with a larger drilling and expansion plan than in any recent year.

British American Oil's refinery in Calgary is now nearing completion and it is expected the plant will be operating shortly after April 1. George Watt, the company's production manager for Alberta, expects that delivery of crude oil supplies will start on that date. This refinery has a maximum capacity of around 8,500 bbls. per day. Hence when these two

refineries are working at full capacity, they will require about 20,000 bbls. of crude per day, or about double the present prorated allowable of the Turner Valley Field.

The Alberta Petroleum Association states that the correspondence with the railway companies indicates that road executives are giving favorable consideration to lower rates on crude moving to Manitoba points. At the present time, according to A.P.A. officials, very little crude is moving to the Regina refinery and none at all to the North Star Refinery at Winnipeg. Petroleum supplies for the city of Winnipeg are now coming almost entirely from the Illinois and other U.S. fields.

The Anglo-Canadian refinery at Brandon is also being greatly enlarged and likewise a new cracking unit is being installed. When all these refineries get operating, it should result in a very considerable increase in proration.

The new portable rotary drill recently purchased by the Anglo-Canadian's subsidiary Drilling Contractors Ltd. has now arrived at Steveston, and it is expected, it will be erected, and ready to start drilling by the time SATURDAY NIGHT reaches you. This drill will be used to test shallow fields.

The Brown interests are busy making plans, but R. A. Brown, Sr. says they have nothing to say as yet for publication, but expect to start drilling operations fairly soon. As was announced several weeks ago, the Browns secured substantial amounts of British capital for Alberta oil development.

The Twin Dome structure, being tested jointly by the Anglo-Canadian and Petroleum Investments Ltd., is still the main subject of discussion by oil men in Calgary, and likewise by farmers in that area, some of whom own the petroleum rights on their land, and consequently have hopes of becoming wealthy overnight. Several of these farmers have recently sold the petroleum rights on their land for more than the actual land is worth and have retained a royalty of around ten per cent of all oil obtained from this land. Cores taken from this well above the line in the Blairmore formation showed oil saturation; there were gas showings in the lime. The prospects for a new crude field were excellent but only the drill will tell the tale in full.

The other day I was looking at a map of Alberta which showed that over 33 areas have been tested. While there are still possibilities of getting commercial production in some of these areas, on the whole they have been very disappointing to date. A few weeks ago I quoted the opinion of Thos. F. Lee of New York that now was the time to get into western oils. He pointed out that the picture is presently about the same as it was in South America fifteen years ago. Apparently Sinclair Oil, a large U.S. independent, has similar views to Mr. Lee, for recently one of its experienced geologists has taken up residence in Calgary, and, according to reports, will be investigating various oil structures in Alberta. Likewise U.S. petroleum engineers think there is a future in Alberta oils and the firm of Parker, Foran, Knode & Boatwright has recently surveyed the situation and is considering opening an office in Calgary.



Edison's 8½" x 11" miracle!

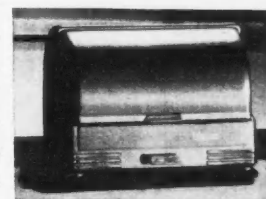
It's the new, enclosed Ediphone for your desk. A beauty to look at! Compact as a box of cigars! This complete Ediphone takes up less space than a sheet of regular 8½" x 11" business paper. Think of that! It's another achievement of the "house of miracles"—the Thomas A. Edison Laboratories.

Memos, notes, dates, instructions, ideas are recorded as you think of them. Details disappear like magic.

With the new enclosed Ediphone your mind is left free and clear for the real business problems. Try one on your desk for a day or two.

For all data, phone the Ediphone (your city) or write

And it's a cinch to use—easy as the telephone. You'll get out letters in 20% to 50% less time. But that's only half the advantage of this new time-saver.



THOMAS A. EDISON OF CANADA, LIMITED
610 Bay Street,
TORONTO EL 4111
Sun Life Building
MONTREAL M.A. 6161
Sales and Service Offices
all over Canada

Completely enclosed... handsome... dust-proof

SAY IT TO THE

Ediphone
EDISON VOICewriter

At the close of another successful year—

As of December 31, 1938

	Assets	Surplus	Deposit at Ottawa
Hardware Mutual Insurance Company of Minnesota	\$7,791,261.54	\$3,093,648.17	\$265,200.00
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company	7,844,536.23	3,215,079.95	250,300.00
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company	6,633,226.11	1,885,914.16	242,950.00

Dividends Paid to Policyholders Since Organization

Hardware Mutual Insurance Company of Minnesota	\$25,754,318.45
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company	22,174,522.96
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company	22,994,657.87

Present Dividend Schedule on Business Property—Dwellings—Automobile—Up to 40%

Learn how much you can save under the Mutual Plan!

Inquire today

Write

Federal Hardware & Implement Mutuals

Hardware Mutual Insurance Company of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Stevens Point, Wisconsin
Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Owatonna, Minnesota.

Eastern Office:
912-159 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario

F. B. DALGLEISH
Chief Agent

Western Office:
405 Montreal Trust Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

1939

IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION TWO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 25, 1939

Perky Little Hats For Spring's First Days



TOP, LEFT, Rose Valois lines the saucer-like brim of a black straw with picot-edged dotted silk ribbon.

RIGHT, Revealing half of the head at the back, this heartbreaker has a felt Quaker brim tied on with plaid taffeta ribbon in a tremendous bow under the chin. Agnes.

CENTRE, An off-the-face hat of felt with two daisies resting on top of the brim. Note the print gloves to match dress. Agnes.

BELOW, LEFT, Blue felt with a becoming garniture of mimosas and violets. Rose Valois.

RIGHT, Louise Bourbon does a turban of silk jersey in mixed pastel tones.

Spring

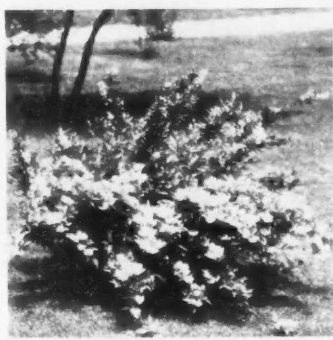
ANNOUNCEMENT

SPRING with its inimitable fragrance stirs milady's thoughts into intriguing visions of her new wardrobe.

This season, Joseph and Milton imports and models definitely lead the vogue. Radiating new verve, new originality, new design. They are deftly daring, demurely discreet—in tune with your every mood. An inspiring variety of suits, bolero jackets, furs in Fox and Marten, gowns and millinery. Come and look them over as soon as you can spare a moment. Let your personality respond to their subtle influence.

SUITS - FURS - GOWNS - MILLINERY

JOSEPH and MILTON
LIMITED
95A Bloor St. West



Flowering Shrubs That Bloom From April to October

Write or phone EL. 7016 for our catalogue 8 describing popular shrubs that will give glamor to your garden.

A Service Without Charge
Our Landscape Service Department is at your disposal to solve your planting problems.

STONE & WELLINGTON
THE FORTNIGHT NURSERY
49 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

M. RAWLINSON LIMITED

Established 51 Years

MOVING—SHIPPING—PACKING—STORING

KL 5125

610 YONGE ST.

LONG
DISTANCE
MOVING
PADDED
MOTOR
VANS



POOL CAR
SHIPPING
WITH
SPECIAL
RATES TO
WESTERN
POINTS



Lavender and Loveliness

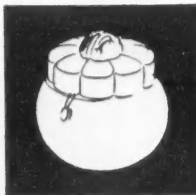
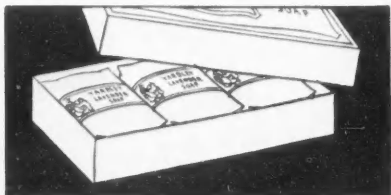


THE gracious beauty and gay, youthful freshness of the Yardley Lavender have made it the chosen perfume of fair society everywhere: its lovable fragrance bestows charm and distinction and enhances the glamour of perfect "English Complexions".

Yardley Lavender is the fashionable Englishwoman's invariable choice for all day-time and fresh-air occasions, and for more formal evening events she finds its quiet charm in perfect taste.

Face Powder, Toilet Soap and Lipstick are in the same series and are used by her in conjunction with the Yardley Beauty Preparations, the wonderful Skin Creams and Lotions that comprise the famous Yardley Beauty Treatment on which she relies to enhance and

preserve that unique loveliness, the English Complexion. All these delightful preparations are obtainable from your nearest fine store.



YARDLEY LAVENDER

MUSICAL EVENTS

Gieseeking Is a Big Pianist

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE favor which the eminent pianist Walter Gieseeking enjoys in this country was demonstrated in the overflow audience which greeted him at Eaton Auditorium recently. A native of Lyons, Gieseeking is classified among the foremost contemporary pianists of France, though his father was born in Germany. Physically he is a very large man of the type of Rachmaninoff, and though but 43 last November looks considerably older on the platform. Like all French pianists his approach to his art is intellectual, not to say academic, but his style exhales vastness and breadth. His tone in forte passages is stupendous, and has a wonderful singing quality; but his touch in other passages is of almost ethereal lightness, though always unblurred and flawless in precision. The salient quality of his pianism is its intellectual appeal, but powerful emotions surge in the background. There were unfortunately moments when he seemed to have difficulty in obtaining from his instrument what he wanted to express and hardness of touch resulted.

The episode which most impressed his listeners, especially the professional pianists, was his superb interpretation of Beethoven's 32nd and last Sonata, opus 111 in C minor. It was composed in 1822, a quarter of a century after his first works in that form at a time when he had become absolutely deaf. This composition was the result of pure cerebration, of the lonely communings of his mighty mind; he could hear this sonata only in imagination; and perhaps for that reason it is the most profoundly spiritual of all his pianoforte works. He abandoned in some degree the traditional sonata structure, and in that respect the composition is analogous to Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony." It is seldom played, because few pianists can rise to its expressional heights. It used to be a favorite with Paderewski and is sometimes played by Myra Hess and Arthur Schnabel, but Gieseeking by all accounts surpasses them in this work. Torontonians have heard much superb pianism in recent months, but nothing to equal this particular performance.

MR. GIESEKING has the gift of correctly registering the moods of every composition he plays, and evoking them in a straightforward, whole-souled way. This was evident in his brisk, hearty rendering of Bach's "Concerto in the Italian style"; and in Mozart's very melodious and piquant Sonata in A major, which ends with a Turkish March. In earlier years he was a noted exponent of



GERTRUDE LAWRENCE, the distinguished English star who returns to Toronto this season in Samson Raphaelson's new comedy "Skylark" which is coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of March 27. Her previous hit this year was the famous "Susan and God".

Debussy and other modern French composers. In his Debussy group he played two unique and delightful works, "Homage to Rameau" and "Homage to Haydn." Debussy does not attempt to imitate either composer, but rather to suggest the reactions of their music on his own temperament. Thus the Rameau number is delicately pensive and retrospective and the Haydn work ardently joyous. The renderings of both were superlatively fine.

In his Liszt group he played the sparkling description of the fountain at Villa d'Este, and revived a work I do not recall having previously heard, "Benediction of God in Solitude." It is rather long-winded, but contains a recurrent melody of lovely devotional character.

Among the Programs

WINIFRED NOY, a young Canadian pianist, gave a recital at Eaton Auditorium last week in which she revealed musical intelligence, poetic feeling and good reserves in the matter of technical equipment. Her program was entirely devoted to standard concert compositions of which the traditions are well established. It included two works which this season are receiving something like a boom, the Beethoven "Moonlight" Sonata, and the Schumann Concerto in A minor. In the latter the orchestral part was played on the organ by an able executant, Edgar Goodaire. Both revealed Miss Noy's distinction of style and lyrical intonations. Her Chopin group embraced two of the most popular of his extended works, the Ballade in A flat and the Fantasia Impromptu. She was especially charming in shorter pieces like the Mendelssohn-Liszt "On Wings of Song" and the Gluck-Brahms Gavotte.

THE Allegro Ladies' Choir, conducted by Daisy Rush McAdam, gave a concert the other night at Eaton Auditorium which, considering many rival attractions, was well supported. It is an excellently balanced body of voices, with fresh intonation, and presented a program embracing many unfamiliar and attractive numbers. Among them was a capital part-song, "When Love's Afar," by the Canadian composer Ada Twohy Kent. As is well known Deems Taylor, one of the best of radio commentators, is a composer of distinction, but his choral settings of ancient songs are not well known to the public. The program embraced two: "Queen of April," a French dance of the 12th century, and "Twenty, Eighteen," an old Norfolk folk song. Many other part-songs of unique interest were included. The interest was augmented by groups of selections by John Duncan, harpist and John Linn, organist.

Music on the Air

ELEANOR WARREN, a 19-year old English cellist, recently gave a recital at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and delighted not only Their Excellencies but a large assemblage of guests. Miss Warren first won attention as a mere child, a few years ago, when she toured the British Isles with the great tenor John McCormack, playing obligati to some of his songs. She is planning a tour of Canadian cities next season, but before returning to England will be heard on the national network.

On Wednesday of this week, Canadian listeners heard a broadcast from B.C. of a Royal Command performance at Covent Garden given in connection with the visit to King George and Queen Elizabeth of the President of France and Madame Lebrun. The work heard on the air was Tchaikovsky's ballet "The Sleeping Beauty" as performed by the Sadler's Wells Ballet, with the invisible spectacle described by commentators.

What is believed to be the oldest surviving choral organization in the Dominion, the Philharmonic Society of Halifax, N.S., was billed to be heard on the national network on Friday evening of this week (March 24). It consists of 50 well-blended voices conducted by Harry Dean, and has a reputation for refinement and vitality of expression.

Harry Adaskin in his most recent broadcast "Musically Speaking" devoted his program to a biographical account of the eminent violinist and conductor Arthur Hartmann, well remembered as the close friend of the late Luigi von Kunits whom he occasionally visited. Mr. Adaskin was for a time Hartmann's pupil. Few musicians were more gifted in arranging for the violin the works of other com-

NOW THAT

"Girlhood Is In Flower"

EATON'S
IMPORT SALON
PRESENTS...

this naive dress—picture of winsome, guileless girlhood. Typical of the theme that ran through all the Paris Openings like the silver tinkle from an old music-box.



Sketched—Amber Rayon Crepe size 14—49.50

Note the diminutive waist, beautifully corsetted, the short swirling accordion-pleated skirt, the rounded bosom, the puffed sleeves! A toast to youth, grace, charm—and only one of the many "fascinating" brought to EATON'S from the fashion centres.

FOURTH FLOOR YONGE ST.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

My Challenge To You—

● For your own health's sake, accept this challenge: for 30 mornings in a row eat Dr. Jackson Meal, together with some fruit. Drink freely of Kofy-Sub, Dr. Jackson's alkali-forming, iron-rich beverage. Do this religiously. You'll find a remarkable improvement in your digestion, intestinal elimination, and physical and mental fitness. When the month test is over, go back to your former cereal for a week. You will be firmly convinced—as are thousands upon thousands of others in many countries that Dr. Jackson Meal is the cereal for you and your family. There's the challenge: You can easily find out for yourself that the promised benefits are literal facts. Most people, when they do find out, never go back to denatured, demineralized foods again.

● Over half a million copies of Dr. Jackson's great book "HOW TO BE ALWAYS WELL" have been sold. If you are physically or mentally below par send \$3.00 for a copy and learn how to live yourself into absolute wellness as thousands and thousands of others have done.

FREE For valuable FREE LITERATURE on food and health write . . . Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 521 Vine Ave., Toronto.

Who is DR. JACKSON?

A complete physical wreck at 50, given a few months to live by the famed Sir Wm. Osler, Dr. Jackson invented Roman Meal (Now Dr. Jackson Meal) to aid him regain his lost health. Today at 81, he has the strength, stamina and resistance of a trained young athlete and defies old age and sickness to attack him.



posers, especially those of his personal friend Grieg. Mr. Adaskin played two of his Grieg transcriptions and also (with Frances Marr) Healey Willan's Sonata No. 2 for violin and piano, a distinguished work.

The Hart House Quartet in its series of broadcasts on the national network has adopted the happy idea of playing individual movements of special appeal from celebrated chamber works. A recent program included the "Death and the Maiden" Variations from one of Schubert's best known quartets, a Scherzo by Brahms and a Canonetta by Mendelssohn. This plan provides contrast and initiates listeners to a variety of styles on a single brief program.

Jean Cotton, an accomplished young Western pianist, was featured in a recent broadcast by the Calgary Symphony Orchestra under Grigor Garbovitsky. She gave a brilliant rendering of Liszt's Fantasy for piano and orchestra, based on Hungarian folk melodies. Mr. Garbovitsky also played Mozart's Symphony in G minor, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and Gardiner's "Shepherd's Fennel Dance." This conductor is responsible for really substantial musical progress in the Alberta city.

COMING EVENTS

SAMSON RAPHAELSON'S new comedy, "Skylark," will be seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday evening, March 27. John Golden presents the play and Gertrude Lawrence is the star.

Mr. Raphaelson is an author of high repute. He has several plays to his credit, "The Jazz Singer," "Accent on Youth" and "Young Love," being among the most successful. A new opus from his pen, therefore, is to be watched with great interest.

There is no finer actress on the American or English stage than Miss Lawrence. She has repeatedly demonstrated her right to be numbered among the first ladies of the stage. As Lydia Kenyon, in "Skylark," she has a role entirely dissimilar to the feather-brained Susan Trevel in which she scored such an emphatic hit here and elsewhere. Once again it is expected that Miss Lawrence will establish her right to being the theatre's most versatile star.

McGill University FRENCH SUMMER SCHOOL

Faculty of Arts and Science

Montreal, June 29—Aug. 9

Students may select courses comparable to (a) elementary, (b) regular undergraduate course, (c) post-graduate. Coeducational. Certificate and College credit. Only French spoken at all times. Staff includes visiting professor from Sorbonne, Paris. Residence in new Douglas Hall. Inclusive fee, \$180. Write for booklet to the Dean, Faculty of Arts and Science, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Safeguarded!

City regulations protect against smoke "nuisance"



What about your throat? Is it Protected? Yes if you use

EXPORT A
FILTER TIP
Cigarettes
SAFEGUARD HEALTH

CHESTERFIELD SUITES

Cleaned — Restored!

Our unique process takes away soil, grime and drabness — revives pattern and color — saves re-upholstering costs.

ESTIMATES WITHOUT OBLIGATION

"My Valet"

Head Office & Order Department
KINGSDALE 4153

BARGAIN FARES TO ORIENT BY N.Y.K.

Round Trip at One Way Rate
Big savings on round trip fares to Japan and the Orient. Good on N.Y.K.'s superb motor liners for Special April and May sailings. Round trip on same liner only.
From Seattle to Japan, Cabin Class \$265
From San Francisco
1st Class to Yokohama, \$340; Shanghai, \$385
Hongkong, \$415

Special Summer Tours from Pacific Coast around the World—from \$600.
Orient—from \$429. All inclusive.

See your own TRAVEL AGENT, or write Dept. 10
N.Y.K. LINE
(JAPAN MAIL)
Bay & Wellington Sts.
Toronto, Ont., Canada
Elgin 3471

WHY NOT USE TAMPAX THIS VERY MONTH?



EVERY day more women are discovering Tampax, and spreading the news among their friends. This modern, civilized sanitary protection is rapidly sweeping the country. Already, over one hundred million Tampax have been sold to outdoor women, college students, housewives and office workers. It is really a necessity for any woman who must keep busy and active at all times of the month—every month, every season.

Tampax is unlike any other product. Of compressed surgical absorbent cotton, it is hygienically sealed in individual containers, so neat and ingenious your hands never touch the Tampax at all! No belts or pins are used, because Tampax is worn internally. No bulk to show. No odor can form.

Tampax is comfortable, efficient and very compact to carry in your purse. At drug stores and notion counters. Introductory size 2½¢, average month's supply, 40¢. As much as 25% saved by purchasing large economy package of 40.

"DESIGNED BY A DOCTOR—WORN INTERNALLY"
Accepted for advertising by the Journal of the American Medical Association.



Mail this coupon NOW for trial Package
Canadian Tampax Corporation Limited,
150 Dundas Street, Toronto, Ontario
Please send me introductory package of 3 Tampax with full directions. Enclosed is 10¢ (coin) to cover cost of handling.

Name _____
Address _____

FILM PARADE

Some Honest Men

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE and W. C. Fields have the same formula for honesty: To yourself be true. As might be expected, Mr. Fields is boundlessly faithful to himself in his latest sketch. The large unworldliness, the elusive hat, the kindly obliviousness to everyone's feelings but his own—these are all present in abundance in "You Can't Cheat An Honest Man." The trouble is that they come a little late in the picture and even in the first half the Fields genius is rather too much jostled by Charlie McCarthy, who also insists on being true to himself. It was a mistake I think to include Charlie and Mr. Fields in the same picture since both of them take the attitude of the supreme egoist—If one of us would get out I'd have more room.

They work out a sort of compromise with Charlie taking over most of the first half while W. C. Fields is off somewhere pre-occupied with an elephant, and Mr. Fields working the second part with Charlie lost in a runaway balloon. Fields fans will naturally prefer the final sequences when the great man rolls grandly into an evening gathering of cultivated, sensitive people and takes over the entire ground floor, including the Games Room. The whole thing is a little distended and perhaps this time Mr. Fields has carried his distaste for organization too far. In spite of this, however, and of Charlie McCarthy, it's still a Fields picture and he manages to dominate it, much as he dominates his hat. It rolls away occasionally but he always recovers it with abstracted ease just before it quite escapes. You can't cheat an honest man, even if you are Charlie McCarthy.

less fortunate patients. It is a story that has been told often enough to be commonplace and it offers every opportunity for easy sentimentality. "A Man to Remember," however, is neither commonplace nor sentimental. It is a study both of a man and a community, and it describes with faithfulness, compassion and sardonic insight the reactions of a small town to greatness of heart. The direction is ingenious without being tricky and the whole picture is made luminous by Edward Ellis's beautifully realized portrait of Dr. John Abbott. Disinterested goodness is, it must be admitted, hard to make credible. It has to be supported by an inner consistency of the spirit—or in this case of the understanding—that makes false-ness or sentimentality impossible. Edward Ellis's performance, with its very gentleness, its stubbornness, and its tolerant, understanding contempt, seemed to be precisely right at every point.

"A Man to Remember" was obviously a piece of pure luck for Edward Ellis. It was run off cheaply, as pictures go, and there was probably no great clamor for the part. But he has given it a distinction which in the unpredictable business of movie-making seems to be rarely come upon, except by accident.

The film has its weaknesses in structure and for its climax it had to go pretty wide of the facts, as anyone who has been through an infantile paralysis epidemic will realize. These, however, are the purely mechanical flaws of plot, and they do not interfere greatly with the living quality of the film itself.

Fighting Bob

"STAND UP and Fight" has Wallace Beery and Robert Taylor, the latter (to quote the dashing worded trailer) "with a girl on his arm and a snarl on his lips."

There probably isn't a thing about "Stand Up and Fight" that you couldn't gather for yourself from the title and the cast. However, just to round out the record: The heroine (Florence Rice) is a beautiful heiress from the North. Robert Taylor is the handsome hero from the South. Wallace Beery is the bad old party who runs the heroine's stagecoach line and smuggles slaves on the side with her equipment. The hero, a worthless gallant at the beginning, cleans up the stagecoach business, cleans up Barton McLean and Charles Bickford, finally cleans up Mr. Beery, who reforms. The heroine then repents her coldness and everything ends happily. If anything familiar is missing from this résumé it's my fault, not the producer's. "Stand up and Fight" is an almost perfect example of what the psychologists call "total recall."

AT THE THEATRE

Central Ontario Drama

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

IT USED to be complained that the plays selected by amateur acting organizations for presentation in the Dominion Drama Festival, were overloaded with excessive gloom. This year, however, there was a change. I did not find the general atmosphere of the five performances which I was able to witness at Hart House Theatre (I had to spend one performance period at the Royal Alexandra and one at the radio) to be particularly gloomy; it was merely portentously serious—the atmosphere of a gathering of people greatly concerned about the major questions of life and man and the universe and the purposes of existence. Two plays had their entire action in a place of worship, one in a Roman Catholic church, the other in a Jewish synagogue. A third had several scenes in a Roman Catholic church, and never got away from the religious atmosphere. "The Left Wing entry," "Life and Death of an American," was produced by people who regard churches as evil and frivolous, but was more portentously serious about life, and the universe than even these three.

ONLY four out of the twelve items presented were definitely comic in intention. Three were by Canadian authors, two being contemporary one-act pieces dealing with domestic situations, and the third an adaptation by the late J. W. Bengough of the famous trial episode in "The Pickwick Papers." The three other plays of Canadian origin were all intensely serious, though two of them had moments of melodramatic excitement. Bertram Brooker's "The Dead Should Sleep" was a grim study in wife-murder and second marriage. "The Trap" by Arthur Burrows was a frank melodrama with considerable psychological interest, and "Dark Orchard" by H. Campbell-Duncan, the only three-act play of Canadian authorship in the Festival, was essentially a melodrama decorated and expanded with a great deal of religious discussion and some highly poetical language. Mr. Campbell-Duncan's actors and actresses did an amazingly good job for him, partly no doubt owing to the inspiration of his own directing; but in spite of some excellent theatrical situations, it is doubtful if the piece is as good a play as they made it appear.

THE groups which sought plays of non-Canadian origin were almost unanimous in going in for very serious stuff. Even the avowed comedy by Philip Barry, "Holiday," has a very solid social idea underlying it. The Left Wing entry has already

been referred to. The only remaining full-length piece was "The Silver Cord" by Sydney Howard, which won second place in the Competition and included the player who won the prize for the best female performance. It is a psychological study of a very pronounced case of maternal domination, and Mr. Sterndale-Bennett elected to perform it for a maximum of serious effect; it could, as the adjudicator suggested, be treated much more lightly until the disasters brought about by the mother in the lives of her two sons begin to accumulate. Of the non-Canadian short pieces, one was a dramatic poem by Tennyson which has no claims to be represented on the stage, but is as sad as anybody could desire, one was by Maeterlinck with its scene in a convent chapel, one was by Irving Stone with its scene in a synagogue in Amsterdam.

THERE is undoubtedly a reason for this very extensive interest in religious problems, and it is probably to be found in the searching of heart which has been caused by the problems of the world's present condition. The synagogue play was extraordinarily interesting in spite of very inadequate rehearsal, partly because it had the advantage of being produced by adherents of the religion with which it dealt. The same could not be said of the plays dealing with the Roman Catholic Church, in which one felt that the religious elements were the least adequately understood and presented in the whole performance. I have long been dubious about the wisdom of Protestants endeavoring to employ the ritual or theology of the Roman Catholic Church for dramatic purposes, partly because I feel that these things are not so easily understood by outsiders as is commonly supposed.

WHILE there was in my opinion no single production as brilliant as one or two that I have seen in the days when the competition was limited to one-act plays, the average was greatly superior to previous years, owing to the fact that there was not a single really lamentably bad entry. In no previous year have there failed to be two or three entries which made one wonder how on earth they got past the preliminary trials. It has to be remembered, however, that the policy of admitting three-act plays has greatly reduced the number of entrants required to fill up the week's program. It would have taken eighteen, or with a matinee twenty-one, entries under the old rules to provide the program which was afforded this year by twelve.

The three-act play probably does not lend itself in the hands of amateurs, to impersonations of extreme brilliance such as those with which Mr. Ivor Lewis had been accustomed to triumph in these Festivals. But there is no doubt that it tends to a very much more interesting evening. No frequenter of the Festivals questioned the right of "Dark Orchard" and "The Silver Cord" to lead the list of merit. For myself I should probably have put a third three-act play, "Life and Death of an American," in third place, and the adjudicator did indeed give it honorable mention. The fourth full-length play, "Holiday," which was presented by the University Drama Committee, while not exceptionally well done managed to be very fair entertainment, much better than three short pieces would have been if presented at the same level of performing excellence.

THE truth of the matter is that the three-act play is a play, while the forty-minute play is an anecdote or an episode or a dramatic poem, and can be little else. The theory that amateurs have more difficulty in making themselves interesting for an entire evening than for half an hour is a great mistake. In the longer period they have a chance to build up a full and life-like characterization, with not merely the external mannerisms but the inner workings of the mind pretty clearly exhibited, a thing which they cannot do in the short period unless both they and the dramatist are extremely deft at drawing character with a few strokes of the brush. Except for the task of memorization—and in this matter the performances last week were practically perfect—nothing about a long play is more difficult for amateurs than about a short one, unless it may be in the matter of stage settings.

IT IS an open question whether the adjudicator should be called upon to announce his placing of the entries on the closing evening of each Festival. The production offered on that occasion is nearly always one which is expected to be among the top ranking offerings, for Festival committees know that they will have their largest house on that evening and naturally wish to give it one of the best shows. Where there is a close run between this and another piece given on an earlier evening, I am inclined to think that the proximity of the impression caused by the last show cannot fail to give it a slight

ENJOY YOUR HOME More

Ask your plumber for

WALLACEBURG SHOWERS AND FAUCETS

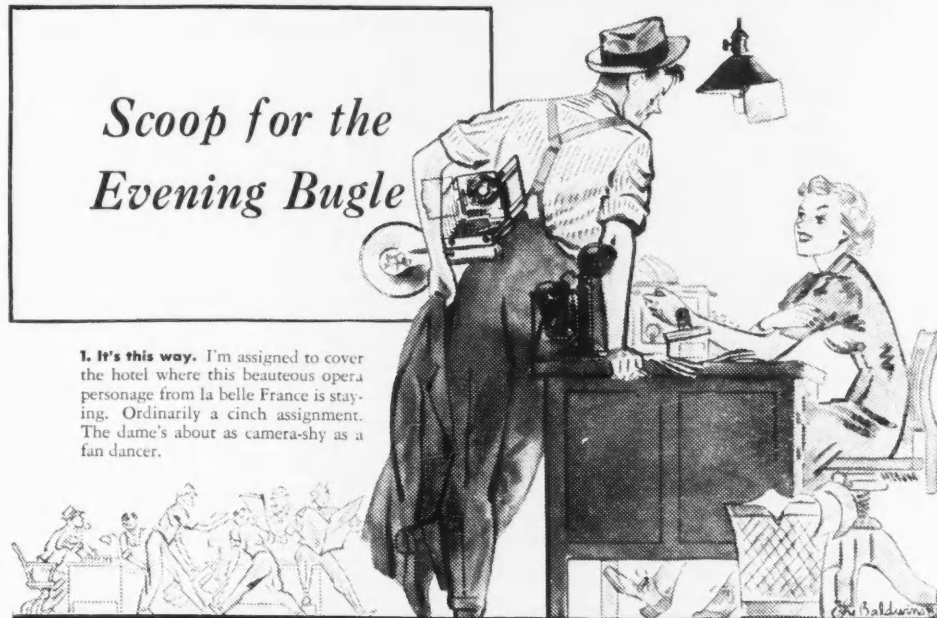
WALLACEBURG BRASS LIMITED — WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO

WRITE FOR FOLDER

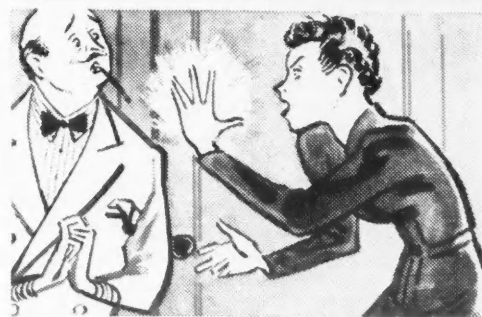
advantage in the mind of the adjudicator. I think that statistics will show that in Toronto a surprisingly large number of Saturday night productions have won first place. I am not suggesting that they should not have won first place, but I do think it possible that if they had changed dates with a performance given earlier in the week, the results might some-

times have been slightly altered. There is another factor which unavoidably works in the interests of the last show, or the last two or three shows, and that is the fact that their producers have time to make a study of the idiosyncrasies of the adjudicator and adapt their performances to them, which is not true of the productions in the first half of the week.

Scoop for the Evening Bugle



1. It's this way. I'm assigned to cover the hotel where this beautiful opera personage from la belle France is staying. Ordinarily a cinch assignment. The dame's about as camera-shy as a fan dancer.



2. But darned if she doesn't slam the sitting-room door in our faces. Through the door, we can hear her lacing into her manager. "No peccute today! No! No! No! I look the fright! Last night I have drunk the coffee an' I have not close a single eye!"



4. I get a picture and scoop, before she throws anything. But, as her manager tells me later, she tries Sanka Coffee that night. Loves it, too... and when she hits the downy, she snoozes like a two-year-old. So the next day I get this note.



3. That's my cue to crash the suite. "Lady," I spout, "if caffeine keeps you awake, like it does some folks, you ought to try Sanka Coffee. Swell coffee! Can't spoil your beauty sleep 'cause it's 97% caffeine-free!"



5. "You tell me about lovely Sanka Coffee," it says. "I reward you with exclusive secret. Tomorrow I marry Johnny Van Horson, the aviator. Three o'clock. Maybe afterward, we all go somewhere and drink that delicious Sanka Coffee... then notify other papers."

If you are one of those whom coffee keeps awake, you'll sing for Sanka!

Real coffee, full-bodied and rich—yet 97% free of the caffeine that upsets some people.

Buy Sanka Coffee (regular grind

for pot or percolator; drip grind for drip pot or glass coffee-maker) at the lowest price in Sanka history. Make it strong—as good coffee should be. Drink all you want, anytime. Sanka Coffee can't keep you awake.



NEW LOW PRICE

SANKA COFFEE

REAL COFFEE... 97% CAFFEINE-FREE... DRINK IT AND SLEEP!
Listen to "WE, THE PEOPLE," Tuesday, 9 P.M., E.S.T., CFRB and Columbia Stations

ACTS FAST

To Relieve
Painful
Discomfort
of Colds

This Simple Way Eases Discomfort and Sore Throat
Accompanying Colds with Amazing Speed



1. Take 2 "Aspirin" Tablets—drink a glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.

2. If throat is sore from cold, crush 3 "Aspirin" Tablets in a glass of water... gargle.

3. If temperature does not go down; if discomfort is not quickly eased—call doctor.

Just Be Sure You Use "ASPIRIN"
Do It The Moment You Feel a Cold Coming On

Thousands will tell you the simple way pictured above brings amazingly fast relief from the painful discomfort and sore throat accompanying colds.

Try it. Then, because any cold can lead to serious consequences—see your doctor. In all probability he will tell you to continue with "Aspirin" because it acts so fast to relieve the painful discomforts of a cold. And to reduce fever.

This simple treatment, backed by scientific authority, has largely supplanted the use of strong medicines in easing cold symptoms. Perhaps the easiest, most effective way yet discovered.

"Aspirin" Tablets are made in Canada by the Bayer Company Limited, Windsor, Ontario.

PAINS—Fast-acting "Aspirin" Tablets are used by millions on doctors' advice for prompt relief of Headache—also for pain from Rheumatism, Neuritis, Neuralgia.

Demand and Get "ASPIRIN" TRADE-MARK REG.

THE BOOKSHELF

Three English Novels

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"The Adventures of Christopher Columin," by Sylvia Thompson. McClelland & Stewart, \$2.50.
"Three Marriages," by E. M. Delafield. Macmillan, \$2.25.
"Here Comes A Candle," by Storm Jameson. Macmillan, \$2.25.

THERE are probably more women writing shrewd fiction in England than in any other spot on the globe. Perhaps this is because life under a centuries-old patriarchy has sharpened their talent for analysis and acerbity. Perhaps it is because a rigidly organized society provides certain rules and simplifications not available in a more confused social order. Or it may be because writing for many generations provided the only channel through which women's creative talent could find release. At any rate the field is now so crowded that there is no room left for the incompetent. If the work of English women writers rises only occasionally to the heights of imagination and subtlety it never sinks below a certain level of deft and knowing craftsmanship.

Of three recent novels by English fiction writers—"The Adventures of Christopher Columin," "Three Marriages" and "Here Comes A Candle"—one is inconsequential and amusing, one comprehensive and alert, and one sombre, arresting and brilliantly organized. They are all three, obviously, the work of women who could do the sort of thing they are doing standing on their heads.

Husband's Escape

SYLVIA THOMPSON'S "The Adventures of Christopher Columin" has to do with an innocent domestic husband, a sort of Christopher Robin grown up, who escapes from his dull, pretentious wife and discovers the pleasures of travel, the delights of a politer society than he had known and

the superior quality of a lady living abroad. It is all done with great faithfulness to detail and a complete lack of any other reality. In Europe Christopher gradually sheds his shyness and docility and becomes a man of distinguished simplicity to whom fascinating Europeans propose marriage on sight. His wife Alice, who has taken up with a horrid literary man, is properly mortified when he returns to America a celebrity (having discovered a statue of Venus while deep-sea diving in the Adriatic), with a Belgian Countess and an Austrian Count in tow. "The Adventures of Christopher Columin" is an elegant fairy tale in which all the good people are charming, generous and worldly and all the bad people are dull, snobbish and greedy. So the good are rewarded with champagne, large black Renault cars and marriage into the best society of Europe. And all the bad ones are condemned to the hell of small literary life in America. The whole thing is as light and pleasant as spun sugar candy and hardly more definite in structure. But it has the facility and adroitness of long practice—this is Miss Thompson's eleventh novel—and is as easy to read as it is to put down.

Three Novelettes

E. M. DELAFIELD'S "Three Marriages" is more serious in attention and realistic in treatment. This is not strictly a novel, but a group of three self-contained novelettes related only in theme. The first story, "The Wedding of Rose Barlow," has a time-setting of 1857. "Girl-of-the-Period" is a comedy of manners in 1897. "We Meant to be Happy" brings us up to the present day.

A skilful story-teller, Miss Delafield has made her thesis in each case subordinate to her narrative. But in the course of the three stories she contrives to cover very thoroughly

the subject of matrimony in England under widely diverse circumstances during three generations. "The Wedding of Rose Barlow" tells the story of a girl of seventeen married to an officer in the Indian Army, a man many years her senior. Ignorant of every aspect of adult life she joins him in India and goes through the horrors of the Indian Mutiny and the siege of Cawnpore.

This story with its quiet conventional opening and accelerating speed and drama has much the quality of an exciting adventure film. The scenes in India particularly, in their sharply visualized and often horrifying detail, and their deliberately contrived suspense and shock, are pure cinema, and very good cinema.

In "Girl-of-the-Period" Miss Delafield returns to the style and material that are more familiar to her admirers. The heroine, Violet Cumberland, is a London beauty engaged to a young man in the Civil Service. Taking fright at Violet's high-minded but rather chilly modern theories about life and marriage, Harvey escapes not a moment too soon into the comfortable simplicities of a love affair with an art-student. As might be expected the author, who likes nothing better than a lively vivisection of the more self-deluding members of her own sex, does a thorough job on Violet.

In "We Meant to be Happy," Miss Delafield takes as heroine a small-town woman who marries for security and discovers too late that her security is a relentless and inescapable trap. This is the best story of the group, at once remorseless and deeply moving.

One expects high competence from E. M. Delafield, and a shrewd analysis of character that just stops short of revealing insight. "Three Marriages" is well up to the level of her former work. It doesn't go significantly beyond it at any point.

OF THE three novels Storm Jameson's "Here Comes A Candle" is by far the most impressive and vigorous. Working with the somewhat familiar Grand Hotel plot, the author takes as her setting New Moon Yard, once a handsome old London house, now a warren of shops and rented rooms, with a night-club in one wing, a cabinet-maker's shop and wine store in the other, and a café bar between. A score or more characters are presented—people who live in New Moon Yard or who come and go in its rooms and bars; prostitutes, an aged female anarchist, a renegade doctor, the cabinet-maker with his shrewish wife and hag-ridden children, a brutal soldier, proprietor of the night club, a discontented working girl and her lover, two thugs (these drawn with a disturbingly sinister reality) and a corrupt society girl who is at moments rather reminiscent of some of Aldous Huxley's earlier and more noxious heroines.

The composite pattern of all lives is held firmly together in a single intricate design. The writing is brilliant and vigorous, with a hard unfeminine clarity. But perhaps the greatest triumph of "Here Comes A Candle" is the way the author has been able to create a sense of brooding inevitability and destruction in a story whose structure is, at bottom, conventional and a little arbitrary.



"Tonight the One Man in my life paid me the most extravagant compliments about my radiant, fine-textured skin. Little does he know I owe it all to Transpec, that marvelous new Beauty Pack I began using just two short weeks ago." Yes, ladies, Transpec Liquid Transparent Beauty Pack is scientifically compounded to purge the pores, reduce enlarged pores, and refine the skin generally. A 15-minute Transpec facial a few times weekly rejuvenates and vitalizes your skin to new radiant loveliness.

And as a special inducement to try Transpec, your druggist is offering for a short time only the regular size for 25c. The \$1.25 size brings the cost of a beautifying Transpec facial down to only 5c a treatment or less! Get Transpec today!

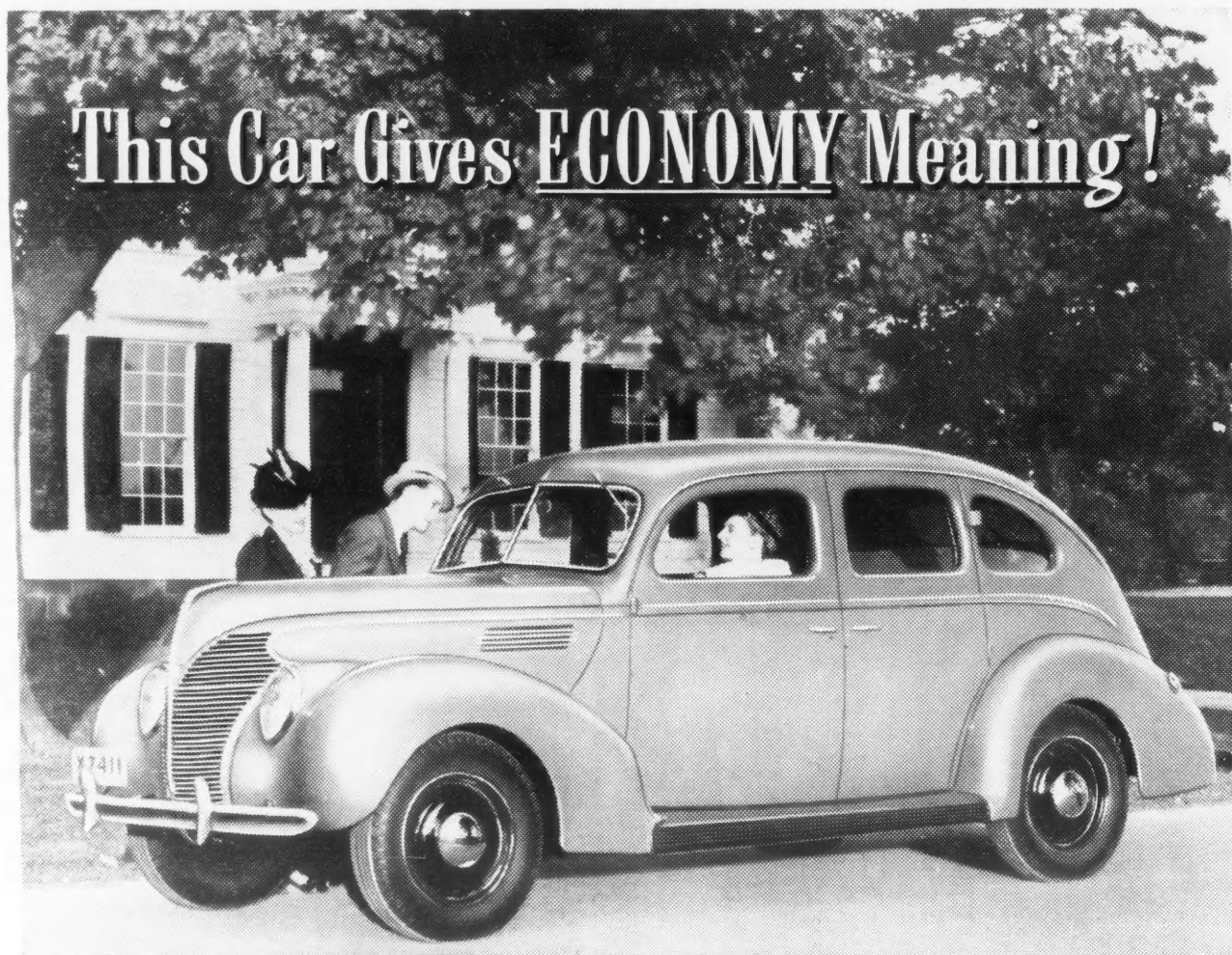
Enjoy "Lido" Luxury
EN ROUTE TO EUROPE

Swim, play, really enjoy every minute of the voyage. Lido "Beach life" by day—Lido "Splendor by night"—on the swim. Splendor by night—on the swim. Superlative Rex and Conte di Savoia, or, for a more leisurely voyage, the Roma, Saturnia or Vulcania.

Regular Sailings from New York
April 15, 22, 29, May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, July 7, 14, 21, 28, August 4, 11, 18, 25, September 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, October 6, 13, 20, 27, November 3, 10, 17, 24, December 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

ITALIAN LINE

BOOK OF THE WEEK
"MEIN KAMPF"
by ADOLF HITLER
McClelland & Stewart
Each \$3.00
FOR SALE AT
Book Dept. — Main Floor
Main Store and College St.
T. EATON CO. Limited



This Car Gives **ECONOMY** Meaning!

The FORD V-8

IT IS one thing to write the word "economy" into an advertisement. It is another matter to build true economy into a car... without sacrificing power and performance, size and roominess, quiet comfort and luxury.

The inherent economy of the 1939 Ford V-8 starts with the modest price tag, and "carries through" with every revolution of the powerful V-type 8-cylinder engine. (In fact, owners from every province report 22 to 27 miles per gallon of gasoline!)

And of course, the expert service which Ford dealers render at low cost is another Ford economy "angle".

We suggest that you arrange with your nearest Ford dealer for a thorough demonstration of the 1939 Ford V-8. We believe you'll agree it's "The Quality Car In The Low Price Field". Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited: Ford, Mercury, Lincoln-Zephyr and Lincoln Motor cars.

TOP-VALUE FORD FEATURES

- * STYLE LEADERSHIP
- * 85 H.P. V-TYPE 8-CYLINDER ENGINE
- * HYDRAULIC BRAKES
- * TRIPLE-CUSHIONED COMFORT
- * STABILIZED CHASSIS
- * SCIENTIFIC SOUNDPROOFING

DELIVERED PRICES

In TORONTO begin at

\$856 for Ford V-8 Coupe

\$920 for De Luxe Ford V-8 Coupe

License only extra. Prices include many items of desirable equipment. Wide choice of body types and colours.

FORD BUILT MEANS TOP-VALUE

BOOK OF THE WEEK

Book of the Century

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

"Mein Kampf," by Adolf Hitler. Unabridged and Annotated. 994 pages. McClelland & Stewart, \$3.00.

WHILE encouraging the publication of severely abridged and therefore quite harmless editions of his famous political prescription for the Third Reich in English and French, Hitler has been successful for a long time in preventing the appearance of a full translation in either language. When in 1934 a French publisher brought out such a version, deeming it an urgent national service, the German dictator fought and beat him in the French courts—no doubt taking some sardonic satisfaction out of the performance.

At last, however, we have a full version of "Mein Kampf" in English, and an excellent job it is, even if Reynal and Hitchcock, the American publishers, did feel driven to bring it out in a greater hurry than they would otherwise have wished, due to "the international situation and certain publishing exigencies." It is true that there was a certain danger that Hitler might complete his program and check off "Mein Kampf" to the last page before publication had been achieved. But probably the "publishing exigencies" were more responsible for the haste.

For another American firm, Stackpole Sons, were racing to beat them into print with an unabridged translation brought out in complete disregard of Adolf Hitler, the copyright laws, and the holder of the American rights, Houghton Mifflin, who five years ago published the insipid "My Battle" and are now sponsoring the Reynal and Hitchcock production. As it turned out, the two appeared within a few days of each other. I have not seen the Stackpole edition, but its advertisements boldly proclaim it "the unauthorized edition," paying "no royalties to Adolf Hitler" and giving "profits to refugees." Reynal and Hitchcock counter this strong appeal by giving their profits, too, to refugees, emphasizing nothing about royalties, but emphasizing the value of the 300-odd pages of notes by such authorities as John Gunther, Graham Hutton, George N. Schuster and John Chamberlain, with which their text is embellished.

Doubtless the two firms will now have it out in the courts, where it seems the Stackpole case is to be based on the claim that since at the time Hitler filed his application

for U.S. copyright he was a "stateless person," disowned by Austria and not yet a citizen of Germany, this copyright is invalid.

Coming down to the merits of the book under review, it must certainly be said that the extensive notation greatly enhances its value. In some cases, as at the end of Chapter 7, Book I, the note is really a 3000-word essay on the actual historical facts of the German military defeat in 1918, in relation to Hitler's claim that the army was unbeaten in the field, merely "stabbed in the back by the Jewish-Socialist Revolution." Again, following Chapter 2, Book II, there is an excellent essay on the origin and development of Nazi economic policy. The individual notes are perhaps not clearly enough tied to the relevant passage in the text. But a useful feature of the book is the clear indication of the passages left out of "My Battle." The translation, carried out under the auspices of Dr. Alvin Johnson of the New School for Social Research, is taken from the rare first edition, issued in two parts, in 1925 and '27 respectively (although so far I have been unable to find any difference between this and my 1933 edition). It is of varying quality; evidently a number of hands were in it. Chapter 3 of Book II, for instance, on Propaganda, is rendered in a clear, direct form, while the important Chapter 13, on Eastern Orientation of Policy, is rather clumsy.

Hitler's Policy

IN LOOKING through "Mein Kampf" perhaps the thing which strikes one most is Hitler's constant emphasis on learning the lesson of the mistakes of pre-War German policy. "If the German people wants (to avoid) extermination," he says on page 917, "then it must not fall into the errors of the pre-War period and make enemies of the whole world." One may well ask, looking at his submarine building, his colonial demands, his aerial menace against Paris and London last Fall, his intervention in Spain, his meddling up and down the Americas, his threats against Russia, his territorialization of all the small nations of Europe, and his outrages against Jews, liberals and Christians, whether Hitler has not, in fact, already surpassed his fatuous predecessor in "making enemies of everybody in the world" and thus preparing Germany's ultimate "extermination"?

THE BOOKSHELF

Van Paassen in Havoc

BY EDGAR McINNIS

"Days of Our Years," by Pierre van Paassen. McLeod, \$3.75.

IN THE days when his despatches used to burst forth daily in the pages of the local press, it was always an exercise of ingenuity to try to decide where Van Paassen's facts ended and his imagination began. There was usually some element of truth in his articles; there was obviously a great deal of imagination as well. But his startling assertions were thrown at the reader in a rush of words which made it difficult to distinguish one from the other. It was clear that he got around a lot—though perhaps not as rapidly as his date-lines would indicate. It was clear that he had an eye for the picturesque and a flair for the unusual. But there was always the suspicion that however extensive his information, he was still telling more than he knew.

That suspicion, once roused, is hard to dispel; and it is unfortunate that it should be lurking there all through the reading of Van Paassen's reminiscences, ready to pounce when occasion offered. The first part of the book did a great deal to lull it into deceptive repose. But by the time he had finished recounting his more striking adventures it had again reared its ugly head—though this time without destroying the feeling that Van Paassen tells an extremely good story, and that in the present case this is the chief thing that matters.

"Days of Our Years" is a curious patchwork of a book. Autobiography and legend, history and theology and warfare are thrown together with no very clear pattern. So far as there is any unity, it is provided by the constant presence of the author's own personality. He describes everything in the light of his own highly personal reactions. But his material is interesting and varied, and his descriptive writing is vivid and colorful. If you don't mind Van Paassen's personality, you might easily find this a thoroughly fascinating book.

Not a Pretty Story

IT IS not, of course, a pretty one. Its material is determined in its selection partly by the author's experiences, but even more by his obsessions—which a psychoanalyst would no doubt be able to trace to the puritanical Dutch background in which he was brought up. His two predominant obsessions are sex and cruelty, and he is horrified yet fascinated by both. The spectacle of man's inhumanity to man is one with which he has had plenty of experience in all the variety provided by Palestine and Ethiopia and Spain. This is a book full of violence and blood and death; but if they occupy a prominent place, it is not solely due to Van Paassen's temperament, but also to the fact that the modern world has confronted him so constantly with these scenes of unrestrained brutality.

Van Paassen has made the most of these features. When he is recounting an experience he seizes upon its most spectacular and dramatic elements and heightens them by verbal



TED ALLAN, author of "This Time a Better Earth," reviewed recently.

adornment. He is not concerned with a complete explanation, but with a vivid description. And his descriptions are really vivid, particularly when he sticks to his own direct impressions. When he relates matters at second hand, or when he undertakes a general analysis, he is less convincing. He makes plentiful use of the Gilbertian device of "corroborative detail calculated to lend verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative." There is, for example, an account of a conversation with Lyautey in which that great administrator describes what he would have done if he had been in Pontius Pilate's place. It is thoroughly interesting, and I have no doubt quite accurate in spirit; but I am extremely sceptical whether Lyautey spoke the actual words attributed to him in direct quotation. They sound too much like Mr. Van Paassen himself. And if he is melodramatic in his elaborations, he is self-righteous and opinionated in his interpretations. His colors are too unrelieved to be entirely lifelike.

These criticisms, however, are intended as a warning rather than as a condemnation. I should never quote this book as my authority for any serious statement. Van Paassen is never the detached observer, and I have no faith in his ability to weigh the evidence before jumping to conclusions, even though they may possibly be the right conclusions. The merits of this book lie not in any rational explanation of recent political developments, but in the descriptive power with which the author treats the things he has seen or heard. It is a highly personal record of the things which impressed themselves upon him in the course of a highly varied career. Most of them were disturbing things; and Van Paassen succeeds thoroughly in communicating his own sense of disturbance to the reader. And since his emotion is rooted in the sort of manifestation which is only too alarmingly characteristic of present-day conditions, that in itself may be no mean service in the cause of public enlightenment.

An Older World

BY EDWARD DIX

"General Manpower," by John Martin. Musson, \$2.50.

THE world as John Martin has imagined it is an older world. Older by twenty years. A world to all appearances no better and no worse, no more bewildered or more enlightened in the year 1959 than it was in the year 1939. But with its small store of surprises nonetheless.

Elizabeth of England was something to be expected. This is Elizabeth with the lion and adolescent knees. Elizabeth still has her slim knees. She is thirty-two. And she is queen of England. Her father's death was a puzzling affair. Did he actually die of appendicitis? Or was he lemonade poisoned that afternoon in the royal enclosure at Ascot? With so many Reds about, no one can tell. But despite what the Reds think, the Empire isn't crumbling. Elizabeth's Empire is stronger than ever. Right Honorable Captain Anthony Eden, handsomer, too, and "dear Tony" to his Queen, is Prime Minister.

It's a happy year for many people. (Smile) This is making me behave like a teacup reader. It's a happy year for Germany. Pan-Germany it is now. All the way down to the Black Sea. Hungary, Rumania, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, even that Adriatic exit through Trieste, have all given in as Czechoslovakia gave in—yes, in 1939.

But Adolf Hitler is through. He is (surprise!) insane. He is also, to his loyal Aryans, a saint. Saint Adolf Hitler. He doesn't broadcast any more. They've had to give up using the double. Cloistered in a memorial tower erected to himself at Berchtesgaden, he shows the world a pallid countenance wrapped in a holy golden mist on state occasions. It's done by television. Goering is dead. From overeating, not from dope. And Goebbels is no longer Fuehrer's Charlie McCarthy. (You remember Charlie McCarthy? What! You don't remember Charlie McCarthy?) The position is reversed. Goebbels is boss now.

Want more? Mussolini? Well, Mussolini is blind. Only in one eye, however. Erect and pompous, he still manages to make up in imperiousness what he knows he has lost in vigor. But at heart he is old and tired. That Ethiopian business, I'm afraid, is still a mistake.

Canada? Of course, Canada. No, there doesn't seem to be any change in Canada. Had you expected any?

(No cracks about the Leadership League, please.)

The United States?

And here you may as well know that Mr. Martin's hilarious satire concerns itself with the rise and fall of a sublime American—Mr. Jonathan Orestes Jones. A Roxy usher who wouldn't take it from anybody, Jonathan Orestes Jones founded a school of physical culture known as "Man or Mouse?" from which he developed the wealthiest corporation in the world. He called it General Manpower. And like General Motors which sells cars, General Foods which sells things to eat, General Electric which sells the force of electricity, he presented the world with his particular product—manpower.

Mr. Martin tells how Orestes did it. He tells how with 500,000 American supermen, whom he trained in his independent State of Man in Lower California, Orestes was able to direct the destiny of nations. How with half of that incomparable army he kept the balance of power for the democracies against a Red Asian Union. That in the end it all turned out quite differently from what he had expected was something Orestes could not have foreseen. That his G.M. men, returning home from the Asian expedition, mutinied, seized and sacked the city of San Francisco, and for a time threatened to occupy the entire Pacific coast of the United States, was not his fault.

Nor was Orestes to blame that human nature is what it is—that it can be depended on to upset man's noblest plans, even that noble one which was to have given the world of 1939 an unconquerable and neutral army to guarantee its peace for ever. Orestes, like the League of Nations, meant well.

FAR FIELDS

"My Eskimo Life," by Paul-Emile Victor. Musson, \$4.

"Black Barbary," by Patrick Turnbull. Hurst & Blackett (London), \$4.

BY JOHN GALT

THE Eskimos with whom Paul-Emile Victor spent part of 1936 and 1937 live on the east coast of Greenland. Unlike other small tribes in that country, they are new to civilization, preserving many of their ancient customs and superstitions, although many of them are Christians. Paul-Emile Victor is a young French

photographer. Three years before, while on his first expedition to Greenland he discovered his Eskimos who numbered only twenty-six in their community. Finding them so interesting, he decided to go back and live with them in a native hut. "My Eskimo Life" is an account of what proved for Paul-Emile Victor a useful and very happy and amusing experience.

Monsieur Victor writes as an escapist, not as a scientist. He writes wittily and from August 1936 to February of the next year seems to have remained in a state of continual astonishment. His Eskimos are an astonishing people. You will enjoy knowing them. Their simplicity is mixed with a great deal of dirt and Monsieur Victor does not spare you. Knowing the language he came as close to their life as it is possible to be. They never resented him. They were entirely friendly. And he brought away a great many accounts of their legends and folk lore. People in Canada interested in Eskimo life will find these valuable. The book is a translation from the French, admirably done by Jocelyn Godefroi.

In Morocco
"Black Barbary," Patrick Turnbull has written an interesting, straightforward account of an automobile journey through Morocco. His point is that as a result of the colonial administration of the famous Frenchman, Lyautey, this part of northern Africa is now easily accessible and ought to attract more tourists. Avoiding the coast, Mr. Turnbull set out for the Grand Atlas Mountains and the desolate country beyond marked on official maps as the *zone d'insécurité*. Here live the Berbers, direct descendants of the original inhabitants of the country before the Arabs invaded it more than a thousand years ago. Mr. Turnbull came to know the people well and gives a first-rate account of their customs and history.

"Black Barbary" has nothing unusual to recommend it except the author's ability to size up the coun-

try and make an interesting story of what he sees and hears. Readers will enjoy his observations of the Foreign Legion on whose organization and history he is an authority. To Mr. Turnbull hardship and not romance is the lot of the legionnaire. The book closes with an appreciation of the life of Henri de Bournazel, one of France's greatest soldier heroes in the conquest of Morocco.

MORE OF RILKE

"Later Poems," by Rainer Maria Rilke. Translated from the German with an Introduction and Commentary by J. B. Leishman. Longmans, Green, \$3.50.

BY THOMAS MARSHALL

OF the eminence of Rainer Maria Rilke in the world of German letters, there can be no question. In putting into English still more of this German poet's works, J. B. Leishman makes a contribution which should be welcomed by those already acquainted with Rilke, and prove of interest to those who meet him for the first time.

Comparing "Later Poems" with the German volume, "Späte Gedichte," from which it is translated, we cannot help being favorably impressed with the manner in which Leishman has retained the mood and feeling of the original. It must have been no small task and, while he has taken liberties with a line here and there, these liberties seem to be justified.

To those who know only Rilke's earlier work, the most evident characteristic of these "Later Poems" will likely be the change from what might be termed an objective attitude to something closely approaching the metaphysical. In the poem, "Turning," Rilke undoubtedly senses this change and in a letter (which appears in the Commentary) he writes: "... I involuntarily called it 'Turning,' since it portrays the turning which will certainly have to come if I'm to live."

In his introduction, the translator goes into what seems like unnecessarily lengthy explanation of why he has changed the order of the poems in

the translation. It is a readable grouping, however, and so perhaps his long explanation is really not laboring the point.

There is a Commentary of almost a hundred pages in which, by means of extracts from Rilke's letters and a considerable amount of other materials, the translator gives a vivid picture of the poet and those experiences which might be considered the sources of Rilke's philosophy and inspiration. This Commentary will doubtless be of much interest to students of Rilke, and to those who have not read him before, it will be no little aid in understanding many of the more subtle and obscure passages.

AND/OR HUMANS

"The Ugly Dachshund," by G. B. Stern. Macmillan, \$2.

BY G. W. HICKS

TO ATTEMPT to review G. B. Stern's "The Ugly Dachshund" in the accepted manner would, in our opinion, ruin the story for the prospective reader. That is, to tell the story, even in brief summary, would be a dead give-away. Suffice it to say that the book is a fantasy, a tale of dogs, but not a "dog story." It is, rather, a portrayal of human behavior and human characteristics in a not unusual, but in a very delightful medium. Kenneth Grahame did very much the same sort of thing in his "Wind in the Willows"; Christopher Morley's "Where the Blue Begins" is even more of a fable than Miss Stern's work, but both were cut from the same cloth.

To readers who enjoy the whimsical, we highly recommend this book. Personally, we think it has everything: a story well-told by a master craftsman; humor, romance and high endeavor. It's a little book—148 smaller-than-ordinary pages—a book for discriminating readers, and one that is thoroughly, delightfully, enjoyable. To a gourmet it is the finest of rare wines; to ordinary people like you and me, it is three scoops of ice cream in our soda.



Foundations

OF BEAUTY

Beauty of face and beauty of hands

achieved by care, Elizabeth Arden care . . . Cleanse, tone, soothe your skin at least twice daily with

Miss Arden's matchless Ardena Cleansing Cream and Skin Tonic . . . Use her famous face powders . . .

first, Illusion, soft, delicate, blended by Miss Arden herself for perfection of color, sifted through fine

silk to give it exquisite texture . . . then, sometimes if you wish to acquire a particularly lovely,

translucent look, over Illusion use Cameo Illusion Powder in another shade. Use her rich Hand

Creams and Lotions to protect the delicacy and fineness of your hands.

Hand Box, \$5. Cleansing Cream, \$1.10 to \$6. Fluffy Cleansing

Cream, \$1.10 to \$6. Skin Tonic, \$1.10 to \$15. Velva Cream, \$1.10

to \$6. Orange Skin Cream, \$1.10 to \$8. Illusion Powder, \$1.90 and

\$3.00. Cameo Illusion Powder, \$2. and \$3. Two-Powder Box, \$3.

NEW YORK

LONDON

PARIS

TORONTO

Elizabeth Arden
Salons—SIMPSON'S—Toronto and Montreal

SKI MANUAL

"The Hannes Schneider Ski Technique," by Benno Rybizka. McLeod, \$2.50.

BY HUBERT BRUCE

LAST March, Hannes Schneider, world's foremost ski instructor and Austrian founder of the modern ski technique, was arrested soon after Austria's *Anschluss* with Germany. Because he was anti-Nazi and an outspoken supporter of former Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria, he was sent to Germany under protective custody, and the Nazis seized his school. His release was achieved by the protests of ski enthusiasts. A few weeks ago he arrived in America to establish a ski school in North Conway, N.H., similar to the one he founded at St. Anton am Arlberg in the Austrian Tyrol.

Benno Rybizka, author of "The Hannes Schneider Ski Technique" was for seven years an instructor at Hannes Schneider's original Ski School, and for the past two years has been teaching the Schneider technique at Jackson, N.H. A tribute is paid to Rybizka by the master himself in a Foreword: "I fully believe that he is the proper authority to write this manual on my ski technique."

The book is clearly and simply written and amply illustrated. For the novice, Rybizka has advice about equipment, then leads him gently into the three fundamental exercises which form the base of the Schneider technique: snowplow, snowplow turn and stemmbogen or stem turn. The latter part of the book is for advanced skiers. As Hannes Schneider says in the Foreword: "We know too well that skiing cannot be learned by studying books. Only by energetic and diligent practice can one succeed on skis. Nevertheless, it is essential to understand, at least in theory, the basic movements of skiing. This book serves that purpose and leads the reader to the right path." Regarded in this light, "The Hannes Schneider Ski Technique" should prove invaluable to skiers.



Nothing in the world will make you so lovely so quickly. Nothing will cleanse your skin so deeply, so sweetly, so safely as



Innoxa
Complexion Milk

YOU'D BETTER GET A BOTTLE AT ONCE FROM YOUR FAVOURITE SHOP

FREE. The truest, most exciting, most romantic, book on beauty ever written. Send for it to Innoxa Salon, 38 Old Bond Street, W.1

OBTAINABLE AT TOILET GOODS COUNTERS AND BETTER DRUG STORES

Sole Canadian Distributor:

RALPH W. BARTON

157 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FASHION ABROAD

"I Saw It In Paris --"

BY FAITH SHIPWAY

Paris, via S.S. Normandie...

THE dressmaking Houses have been in a whirl of excitement lately—all behind closed doors, needless to say—for no one outside the Trade is allowed to cross these sacred portals until Dame Fashion says "Go". . . and then, what excitement, what unrestrained elation as the new collection is presented to all those who took part in its creation! Sandwiches and champagne are served on these occasions and the most exalted Heads of the establishment sit side by side with the humblest little working girl who gazes wide-eyed at the models she sewed on for days on end.

So much depends upon each one and, like members of a huge family, everyone contributes to its success. Many of these workers are never seen by the client; the modelist, for instance, who works out with the designer, the exact line, color and cut of an evening gown and who must go back to her workroom—there are sometimes as many as twenty—and explain to her first fitter just what the model must look like when finished. A glimpse into one of the workrooms is like looking into a beehive; fingers, never idle, tucking, ruching, basting from morning till night.

Then comes the Opening Day when the buyers are allowed in. From America they come, Germany, England, Belgium and far off countries like Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Interpreters must be found, salesgirls who can speak two or three languages and who, in this friendly atmosphere, are always ready to lend a hand to some less fortunate fellow worker.

The Mannequins—and how few peo-

ple stop to think how much depends upon them . . . standing sometimes eight hours a day while hundreds of models are fitted and altered and fitted again. These girls must appear before the public with a good humored smile and a polite reply to all enquiries. Not always easy when one lunches on tea and an orange in order to keep one's "line"—and one's job. Mademoiselle Chanel, speaking on this very subject says, "If our touch is light, our work is serious in that it yields a livelihood to a great many people. The distinction between lightness of touch and frivolity becomes apparent because my mannequins, who always remain the same, oblige you to notice on them the least change of detail. I depend upon them to bring out the thousand subtleties of my style."

Color Palette

COLOR is the high light of the Collections now being shown. One sees new tones which are a mixture of blues and mauves, yellows and greens, reds and heliotropes that might be the result of a rainbow shaken up to produce hues that Schiaparelli calls "the green of a parrot's wing," "the pink of an evening sky" and which Molyneux names "Vert Marine"—a deep rich green shown with white accessories and used in the same way as Bleu Marine with white—"Josephine Mauve" to illustrate his new Directoire evening gowns. From sunrise to sunset one is conscious of every shade, from Bruyere's "African Earth" right through Jacques Heim's range of blues until one reaches the conventional black that Mainbocher



WORN TILTED over the forehead, the natural straw sailor by Rose Valois has its indented crown filled with flowers.

entitles "Poodle Black" and which still has a faithful following.

Prints are more than ever in evidence—not the prints that one is accustomed to seeing, made up into simple little street dresses, but glamorous floral designs, many representing the bold strokes of a water color—rich, colorful herbaceous borders and life-sized blossoms that are as popular by day as by night. Nothing is standardized, everything is new and terribly thrilling. So much richness, so many color combinations that one never dreamed could exist. There seems to be sunlight everywhere shining through the stripes and checks and picking out the silks and satins, turning them into a veritable summer garden. Yes, prints are definitely a sensation.

Molyneux has for day-time an all over print showing "le Chapeau de Monsieur Chamberlain"; a design of every conceivable cigarette package—American, English and French—made up into one of his new modified pleated day dresses, while yet another pattern represents Pounds, Dollars and Francs in a multicolored design worn with a Vert-Marine top coat. These original printed crepes were specially designed and reserved for Molyneux.

Angels and Jam Pots

SCHIAPARELLI makes a lovely summery dress out of a prosaic jam pot print and then adds an "angelic" touch by showing Cherubim heads, angels' wings and stars that wink from lovely, brilliant satins. Several of the prints here were designed by a Chinese refugee 7 years old. Schiaparelli has tried to achieve an atmosphere of serenity and peace by the delicate embroidery of St. Peter's keys, worked in shimmering paillettes on an ivory satin gown, lady-like in its cut and the superb quality of its material. The broad striped satins and velvets speak of days that were tranquil and instinctively one comes away feeling all the better for having seen them. This famous designer who is always the Advance Guard in the world of fashion is now showing straight lines for day and evening while most of the Houses sponsor the pleated and bouffant trend.

Chanel is showing a printed tulle for evening gowns, lovely delicate shades made into ethereal models; all-over flower prints combined with dots, faded flower designs worn over a colorful foundation which is the new transparent petticoat launched this season. There are wild gypsy colors, turquoise and rich blues with flowers cut out from the design and applied separately to the dress. The whole deliciously gay and springlike. She is favoring a line for evening that is exceptionally becoming on account of its graceful, modified fullness.

Espagnole

FROM Paquin come the kaleidoscopic prints used to form linings and lapel facings for jackets and redingotes, gingham printed silk, fish net and many other gay prints in stripes and floral designs—some just plain nonsense patterns. Mallard brown, saddle brown and Warning Red together with a quantity of Magpie black and white are made into stunning tailcoats while evening models show embroidered flowers and leaves . . . some partially detached so that they appear to have been "blown on" by the wind. The Spanish note still predominates, though Madame de Pompadour has somewhat altered the silhouette of last season. Now one sees dresses that are tight to the hips with the flowing fullness below. Lace is emphasized and a few mantillas are seen. Mainbocher chooses flower borders to ornament hip and hem line, while vines climb spirally and floral stripes and polka dots are seen everywhere. Woolen floral prints are new and cobweb jerseys, printed and thin as mousseline, are making their bow to the public for the first time.

Pyramid Pleats

DAY skirts have now been accepted with their regulation length of 17 inches from the ground and are flared or pleated. Molyneux is showing them both straight and full while a great many have pleats that are much

modified and altered. He combines these models with a long, tightly fitting bolero—a change from the loose one seen previously. A high waistline is achieved by a broad waistband of the same material attached to the skirt, while the top part of the dress is in figured crepe, lingerie or linea. Vera Borea uses Harris tweed and striped whipcord in natural tones for

(Continued on Next Page)



You'll be proud to drive an Olds . . . and now you can own it for even LESS MONEY!

NOW the low price field has a great new style leader—an Oldsmobile that you'll be proud and thrilled to drive—that you can buy at a price just above the lowest! It's the brilliant-performing, 95-Horsepower "Select Six", companion to the Oldsmobile "Seventy Series" Six and the big "Eighty Series" Straight Eight. All three of these beautiful, pace-setting new Oldsmobiles give you the revolutionary new Rhythmic Ride . . . new Handi-Shift Gear Control . . . and new Dual Centre-Control Steering. Whichever you choose, whatever the price you pay, you get a car that has everything! See and drive the Olds of your choice today. Let a ride, and a look at the new low price tag, convince you . . . "You Ought to Own an Olds!" Low monthly payments on the General Motors Instalment Plan.

with the Revolutionary New Rhythmic Ride!

On the roughest roads, Oldsmobile practically paves its own way. That's because it's the only car with Quadri-Coil Springing—plus 4-Way Stabilization—plus Knee-Action wheels. All three add up to the revolutionary Rhythmic Ride, the smoothest and gentlest ride you'll find anywhere, at any price. And every 1939 Oldsmobile has it!



OLDSMOBILE



Essential to Milady

For all informal occasions the Beeswing Hat with its capful air meets every dictate of fashionable good taste.

The new spring Beeswing models in a lovely assortment of seasonable colors accent sport fashion at its very smartest.

Look for the Beeswing label in EVERY hat.

Trade Inquiries address
G. L. Wylie . . . 1285 Stanley St.,
Montreal
E. W. Barton . . . 904 Yorkshire Bldg.,
Vancouver

A
"Beeswing"
HAT
By the
HOUSE OF CARRINGTON



STEP OUT!

says Grandpa Kruschen

If you get "puffed" by that sprint to catch the 8:20 in the morning, there's something wrong with you—and I know what that something is!

Constipation, liverishness, kidney troubles—these three gloomsters sap your energy, hang lead weights on your legs, and put a permanent damper on your spirits. But the three-fold Kruschen action soon fades them out of the picture, as the "little daily dose" goes surging through your veins, swilling poisons away, cleansing and strengthening your vital organs!

First, Kruschen's aperient elements cleanse the bowels and restore healthy regularity. Then, the hepatic elements tone up the liver so that it supplies its full load of effectual bile juice. Lastly, the diuretic elements flush the kidneys, so that they eliminate all poisons from your blood-stream.

Why don't you enjoy "that Kruschen Feeling"? Get a bottle of Kruschen from your druggist, 25c, 50c, 75c.

KRUSCHEN
SALTS

TRINITY
COLLEGE
SCHOOL

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Founded 1865

A Boarding School in the

Country for Boys.

Valuable Entrance
Memorial Scholarships

awarded on

Examinations in May

For full information please

write to the Headmaster,

PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Ed.



Babies thrive! Mothers rejoice!

Meal times are joyous now. Mother has found that Heinz Strained Foods are just right for baby—and are always uniform in texture and flavour.

No run-of-market ingredients will ever do for Heinz. These famous Foods are first-quality, garden-fresh; prepared with more than house-wifely care. Thorough cooking, perfect straining and Heinz methods of preparation retain the precious vitamins to a high degree. Ready to heat and serve. They save hours of time in shopping and preparation. Order a supply today.

12 KINDS
Strained Vegetable Soup • Tomatoes • Peas • Mixed Greens • Spinach • Beets • Green Beans • Carrots • Prunes • Apricots and Apple Sauce • Cereal Beef and Liver Soups

Write for "What Shall I Feed My Baby?" an interesting book for mothers. It's free. H. J. Heinz Company, Dept. 593, Toronto.

Heinz
STRAINED FOODS



Protect Yourself:

Build up your body-strength with the goodness of the prime Beef in

BOVRIL

FASHION ABROAD

"I Saw It In Paris—"

(Continued from Page 22)

many of her models. She launched her new "Pyramid Pleat" for beach as well as formal wear and it is particularly lengthening. Talking of pleats reminds one of Paquin's new "Knife Reversing" which gives tail-leurs and dresses a stiff flaring movement which is extremely youthful.

Over many of the dresses this season is seen the "bell hop" jacket—jackets as short as men's mess coats, typical example of which is seen at Creed's. As Paquin shows them they mould the figure tightly and melt into broad, brilliant belts. Robert Piguet also follows this line which is very flattering to his extremely gay and spring-like models, all of which are short, small waisted and with well squared shoulders. He likes checks and plaids for day and adds a plain jacket or top coat with wide revers and important pockets. Alpaca is favorite everywhere together with striped shantung and wool voiles. Jacques Heim has composed a three-piece suit for the first spring week-end of striped woollen fabric, while for town wear he likes greys and blues. Whalebone stiffening is noticed in many of his models and throughout the collection one is conscious of the enormous amount of handwork that has gone into the making of them. Raised stitching, embroideries and a crossed design in heavy thread. Bruyere also uses elaborate embroideries for the trimming of her wool coats, jackets and day dresses. The Line is modern with a youthful silhouette combined with a natural waist line and the graceful slope-shoulder that Madame Bruyere has brought back into vogue.

Sweet Harmony

MAGGY ROUFF has launched her new "gilet dress" which, in her own words, "shall be young, neat and full of personality." Madame Rouff maintains that this year sees the death of eccentricity, that the reign of discord is over and that Sweet Harmony is to be the order of the day. This gilet is a waistcoat of embroidery, silk or suede, of contrasting color to the model over which it is placed, and it is worn with equal success on tailored models as on the flowing evening gowns that are feminine and enchantingly young. Sprigged muslins are brought out again here for many dresses and "Bleu Sud"—a hard bright shade borrowed from the Touaregs—is used extensively.

Last demi-saison Mainbocher created his petticoat, now he has developed this idea and other houses are following this season. He introduced Paris to the "Paysanne Parisienne" who enters, bringing with her the sweet smell of spring, the rustling of petticoats and a certain chic that would be hard to beat. Her silhouette is perky and youthful, her step light and the rustle that she makes when she walks attracts the eye and ear. Her skirt is "swing"—a new Mainbocher idea—and short, and her bodice is narrow and well moulded. They might be "Four little Maids from School" who trip through the salons at the same time in navy blue woollen dresses, plaid or check petticoats to match their gloves, jaunty little sailors and — to replace the commonplace handbag—a small closed market basket of shiny straw. They carry Chamberlain umbrellas and are devastatingly smart.

Waltz Time

THERE is no drastic change in the evening silhouette, unless the hourglass waist and rustle skirt revealing taffeta or starched petticoats, ribbon threaded, can be called a drastic change? But this mode has been approaching gradually so that one is not really surprised to find that the Nineties are back again with all their feminine fal-lals, moulded busts, tip-tilted hats and ankle high boots. True, all this has been modernized, brought



"TOUCHES OF WHITE" have staged a come-back this spring. Wide collar and cuffs with slotted edges lend a crisp note in white pique.

up to date to suit the 1939 line, and therein lies the charm of this much discussed style. Now has appeared the new Victorian waltz gown complete with crinoline skirt, strapless shoulders and the small basque that falls from a wasp waist jacket and which is trimmed with scrolls and swirls of silk braid. There are bows aplenty on the flounces and ruchings of lovely gay organzas, so starched and stiffened that their wearers seem to be floating through air. At Paquin's opening four exquisite white gowns appeared at the same time and gasps of admiration went up from all sides. Robert Piguet has developed this crinoline idea to its full value and many are the lovely plaid taffetas and check surah models that he shows.

Paquin has introduced a brand new line for evening and calls it the "climbing spiral." He makes it of black faille and winds it upward until it is caught on the shoulder with a huge barbaric gilt and copper ring. Here one sees also "the Queen Nefertari" group which look as though they had stepped straight out of ancient Egypt. Straightline dresses, they have all their fullness springing from a narrow shirred or gathered panel which runs down the centre and swirls forward with each step.

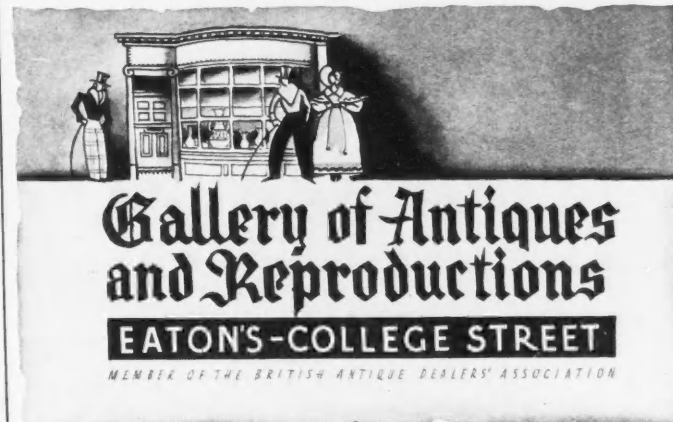
"Swing"

MOLYNEUX shows an entire series of Directoire gowns, magically slimming and becoming, made up in the richest satins, often beautifully embroidered. Worn with these gowns are long trailing scarves either in satin or floating chiffon and occasionally ostrich feathers are stitched to some particularly lovely model. Tulle headresses with paradise or plumes give an authentic touch.

Mainbocher's evening clothes sponsor the new "swing" movement that lends an air of distinction and a grain of frivolity to the wearer. His glittering, spangled net has met with huge success and his gowns of red, white and blue stripes, softly massed on to tight bodices have décolletés that are veiled and mysterious. His peasant theme is carried out in the gorgeously jewelled aprons that appear in profusion. They are childish, quite lovely, they tie around the waist with a ribbon and have two patch pockets. Glittering spangles are everywhere, either placed in horizontal stripes to form deep inset belts, or else to form the striped bodice of a two tiered chiffon skirt. There are skirts that sparkle and dance like a waterfall while paillette jackets—very tailored



A MULTICOLOR TWEED SUIT by Creed of Paris. The yellow of the chamois skin waistcoat is repeated again in the chamois gloves, with a burgundy red silk scarf for added color interest. The hat is by Rose Valois.



NEW ROMANTIC PASTEL MAKE-UP BY HELENA RUBINSTEIN

Helena Rubinstein has created a beautiful new make-up—Aquarelle. It has the tender, romantic quality of a fine water-colour. It makes you look young and utterly charming, with a new fragile, pictorial beauty. Aquarelle Make-up is perfectly keyed to the new colours. It is a complete, delicious harmony of iridescent beige, rose and delicate blue, dramatically accented by the luminous rose flame of the lipstick.

AQUARELLE LIPSTICK has biological ingredients which keep your lips lustrous, dewy, prevent drying and chapping; give your lips glorious, lasting colour. 1.10, 1.50, 2.00.

AQUARELLE ROUGE AND LUSTROUS NAIL GROOM match the lipstick. Rouge, 1.10. Nail Groom, .75.

AQUARELLE FACE POWDER, a glowing iridescent rose-beige, in Mme. Rubinstein's sensational Moisture-proof Face Powder. It is pre-expanded—completely expanded before it touches your skin so that it will not enlarge the pores. It is balsamized—so that it preserves the precious inner moisture of your skin from all drying effects of weather. 1.10 to 5.50.

AQUARELLE EYE SHADOW AND AQUARELLE MASCARA in delicate and deep blue. 1.10 each.

TOWN AND COUNTRY MAKE-UP FILM is Mme. Rubinstein's ideal foundation to make Aquarelle Make-up even more radiant and long-lasting. It conceals and helps prevent lines; guards your skin from sun and wind. A day-long beauty treatment for your skin. 1.00, 1.65.

WEAR AQUARELLE for a romantic delicate look, and with the new spring pastels. For a more intense, dramatic make-up, and for evening, Mme. Rubinstein suggests her beautiful **ORCHID MAKE-UP** including Champagne Rosé face powder and Orchid Red lipstick.

Available at all smart drug and departmental stores.

helena rubinstein

SALON • 126 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO

SALONS: NEW YORK • PARIS • LONDON • BOSTON • CHICAGO • MILAN • MELBOURNE

CONCERNING FOOD

Some Favorites Of The Famed

IT'S a generally accepted idea that women cook to please men, and only break out on a female orgy of fruit salad and sundaes when they are lunching alone. To help women plan menus beloved by men Marian Squire has published a cook book, "The Stag at Ease," which consists of the favorite recipes of a large number of prominent men, mostly writers. It's good reading, and good cooking too, and here are some of the recipes.

Louis Bromfield, who, in his writing, started in the Middle West, moved East to the night club life of New York, and still further East with his long Indian novel "And the Rains Came," might be expected to go exotic in his dinner table choice, but he plunks for

Vegetable Soup

TAKE a large beef soup bone and simmer it until the meat is dropping off the bone, then take it out, and skim off the fat. Marian Squire suggests doing this with clean white blotting paper, which is a new one on me, as if any woman ever had enough clean white blotting paper for blotting her cheque book, let alone the family soup. However should the blotter fall into the soup "you can always insist to the family that it is a new vegetable you discovered."

(You can see that it is a light hearted cook book.) Add leeks, celery, onions, turnips, string beans, cabbage, Chinese water chestnuts, and any other vegetables you can lay your hands on. When the vegetables are nearly cooked in the beef broth thicken the soup with noodles, rice, or spaghetti.

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

Season well before serving.

Robert Benchley takes time off from his radio broadcasts, his movie shorts and dramatic criticism, to tell us that Hasenpepper is his choice—rabbit stew to you. He adds that he is a "great eater" so evidently it takes fuel to keep us all giggling. Miss Squire has chased around till she has snared a famous cook's recipe for Hasenpepper, Hofmann, the chef at Luchow's restaurant, and here it is.

Hasenpepper

GET four hares three days before you want to eat them. Skin, clean and wash the animals and then cut them into medium sized pieces (Note. Pooh to this: let your butcher do the dirty work. C.B.) Wash again and pickle for three days in a mixture of half water, half vinegar, one carrot, two bay leaves, two black peppercorns, and four slices of onion. Fry four slices of bacon and one small chopped onion until brown, remove, add more grease and brown the pieces of the hare. Mix in one tablespoonful of flour, one cup of tomato juice, one cup of claret, one tablespoonful of currant jelly, salt, pepper, sugar, Worcester Sauce, half a cupful of vinegar.

H. L. Mencken picks crabs, but says he likes all food. Still the crab seems a particularly suitable choice for H.L. "Crabs to the crab" is always on my Valentine to H. L. Mencken.

Take a quarter of a cupful of thick white sauce, one tablespoonful of

anchovy paste, one tablespoonful of chutney, one tablespoonful of chili sauce, finely chopped parsley, one teaspoonful of prepared mustard, salt, pepper, cayenne. Mix all together and heat. Stir in the shredded crab meat, and when well mixed put back in the washed shell. Cover with buttered bread crumbs, and bake in a hot oven for fifteen minutes till browned.

Ogden Nash, who writes the expertly absurd verse, tells us that he can eat "shad roe and bacon until the shad go home."

"No nobler fate could greet the shad."

Than making Nash's palate glad." Shad incidentally is to be had from the smartest fishmongers now, leading its little roes along, presumably in roes and roes.

Shad Roe

BROIL the roe gently in butter for five minutes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and a dash of cayenne. Cook for twenty minutes turning once, then lay strips of bacon all over it and cook until the bacon is crisp.

J. B. Priestley runs true to form. The Yorkshire author of hearty "Good Companions" favors beefsteak and kidney pudding with a suet crust. He is a brave man besides being a writer of best sellers. Here is Charlie Chaplin's particular recipe for this solid delicacy—if there is such a thing.

TWO pounds of shoulder of beef cut in two inch cubes, two veal kidneys cut in two inch cubes, three slices of salt pork cut in one inch cubes. Boil



REFLECTIONS OF SPRING in Queen's Park, Toronto. This splendid study of the new building of St. Michael's College is by F. I. M. Owen of St. George Street, Toronto.

beef and kidneys until tender. Boil the pork separately, put in a buttered baking dish allowing half a boiled egg and half a cup of broth from the beef and kidneys to each person. Cover with a crust made with three cups of flour and half a cup of finely chopped suet. Sweet melodies come from this recipe for Paul Whiteman chalks it up as his favorite too.

Jack Dempsey, a strong silent type like Mussolini, gives his vote to macaroni and cheese. Is that the stuff

of which fighters and famous restaurant keepers are made?

Louis Golding produces a fish dish with a musical name from the title of one of his novels.

Fish Of The Silver Daughters

TAKE salmon steaks, scaled and boned, and roll them up and tie them with white string. Mix half a teaspoon of salt with half a teaspoon of pepper, a pinch of mace and a dash

of cayenne. Dust this over the fish. Put in a pan with enough liquid to cover the pieces, made of one quarter of vinegar to three quarters of water. Add 12 peppercorns, half a teaspoon of allspice, two cloves, two bay leaves and salt. Simmer for an hour. If you are going to serve the fish hot lift the pieces out of the liquid, but if you prefer to use it cold, leave the fish in the liquid until you are ready to use it.

A. A. Milne offers us a little of his best brand of saccharine with *Crème Brûlée* as his choice. This is just caramel custard when you get down to hard facts. How the English do love their custard. I wonder if Christopher Robin cried when he had to eat it because it's so slippery.

Otto Soglow, famous inventor of the cartoons about the little king, tells that "The King never spent an hour in the culinary department. His escapades are mostly confined to the parlor or bedroom or the great outdoors." However Mr. Soglow admits his love for pork chops.

Little King Pork Chops

BEAT an egg with a little milk or water, and season it with salt and pepper. Dip the chops into seasoned flour and then in the egg mixture and then again in the flour. Brown them well, but quickly, and then put hot water in the pan up to the middle of the thickest chop. Cook over a low fire, or in the oven until the water is almost gone. Make gravy with the remaining liquid.

These are only a very few of the choices of the one hundred and eleven notabilities in a book which cooks and housekeepers will want to own. There's something awfully satisfactory about downing the family when they say "Scrambled eggs again?" and you answer "The President of the United States' favorite dish." I have always remembered a little sign on a butcher's shop in Manchester "The King eats tripe. Why not you?"

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Kennedy of "Vivadora," Toronto, are at the Bland Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

The Hon. Mrs. R. M. Redmond has returned to Montreal from Charleston, N.C., where she was the guest of her sister, the Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, for two weeks.

Sir Richard and Lady Turner, of Ottawa, are in Vancouver for a few weeks.

Colonel and Mrs. A. A. Magee, of Montreal, have sailed by the Queen Mary to spend two weeks in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Hay and Miss Jean Hay have returned to Toronto from Orlando, Florida.

Taste this Easter Ham!

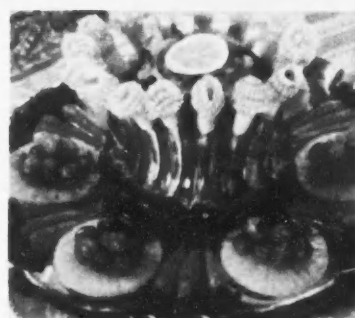
IT'S SWIFT'S PREMIUM, tender as spring chicken



Matchless flavor plus new spring-chicken tenderness! That's the combination which makes Swift's Premium unique among hams. Other hams may be tender, but Swift's Premium is perfectly tender, is firm as well. And no other brand has the mild, delicious flavor of Swift's Premium. Try this famous ham. Compare it with any other brand. If you don't agree with every word we've said! It's fun to fix the long-johns and the eggs are easy, too. They're all printed instructions. To bake your Swift's Premium Ham: Have ham at room temperature. To bake your ham at moderate (325°F.) oven—about 15 min. per lb. for hams weighing 12 lbs. or more; 18 min. for smaller hams; 22 min. for half hams. Remove skin; glaze and brown as usual.

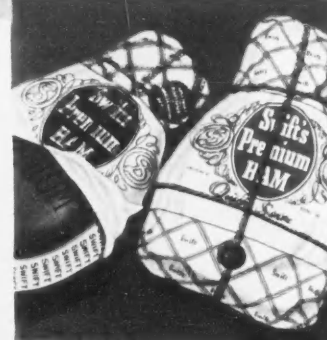
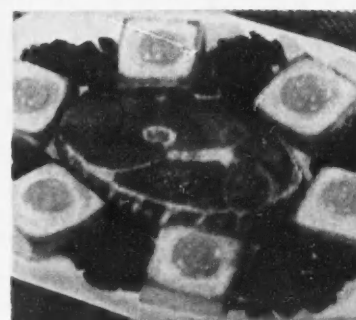
Meat is especially noted for its protein, needed for body-building and repair. But it makes other valuable contributions to the balanced diet. It is rich in iron, phosphorus and vitamin C. Satisfying, too, meat commends itself for breakfast as well as lunch or dinner.—Statement authorized by the Council on Foods of the American Medical Association.

MARTHA LOGAN, Home Economist for Swift Canadian Co., Limited, Purveyors of Fine Foods, created these recipes in her Test Kitchen.



Lamb at its finest is branded Swift's Premium! Whether you're buying an impressive crown roast for a company dinner or an economical everyday cut, ask for Swift's Premium Lamb. Those words identify lamb which has been selected by experts at Canada's Meat Headquarters. They are placed right on the meat itself, and they assure you lamb that is really tender... juicy... delicious.

Broiled Ham in just 5 minutes! A grand time-saver is Swift's Premium, Quick Serve Style. It's ready to serve cold, or just heat it through. Slices need only about 2 to 4 minutes heating on each side. For a breakfast surprise: Trim off crusts and hollow out thick slices of bread (or half buns) to a depth of about 1/2 inch; brush with melted butter; drop an egg in each; bake until set in a 325° oven.



Which style for Easter? Now you can buy Swift's Premium Ham in two styles—uncooked, or ready to serve. The kind you cook at home comes in the package with the blue oval and plaid design. The red oval, red plaid wrapper brings you Swift's Premium Quick Serve Style, ready to heat or slice cold.

REMEMBER, THE MEAT MAKES THE MEAL

Say **SWIFT'S PREMIUM**...for the finest meats!



MISS VALERIE KENNEDY SMITH wears an attractive golfing outfit of Stuart plaid skirt, green socks, beret and toning scarf, at the Empress Golf Tournament, which took place recently at Victoria, B.C.

How "Bubbly" Gets That Way

BY JEAN-MARIE AUBERT

THE vines imported into Champagne by the Romans about the third century were cultivated and improved by the religious orders, who immediately recognized that wine was a source of progress, of activity and of health; it was therefore under the protection of the monasteries that most vineyards rose to prosperity.

Saint Rémy, the celebrated archbishop of Rheims in the year 530 A.D., mentioned the Champagne vines in his will, and the Pope, Urban II, a native of Champagne, who died in 1099 A.D., was particularly fond of his own Ay wine.

About the fourteenth century vineyards covered the district, and from that time onwards the wine was proudly offered to the Kings of France, when they came to be crowned at Rheims.

Champagne was then looked upon as the greatest treasure in the cellar of kings and nobles; King Henri IV delighted in bedecking himself with the title of "Lord of Ay."

The most consummate tasters at the Court of Louis XIV, who instituted the "Order of the Hill-sides," made the reputation of Champagne. "Sure no expense," wrote Saint-Evremont to the Count of Orléans "to get some Champagne; no district supplies better wine for all Seasons."

At the end of the seventeenth century a Benedictine monk, belonging to the Abbey of Hautvillers near Epernay, discovered the method of bottling the wine at the right season, and making it retain its sparkling qualities, together with perfect limpidity and a pale color, hitherto unknown. This discovery led to a great development of the renown of Champagne, and the memory of Dom Pérignon, who is buried at Hautvillers, is duly honored in the country.

Champagne District

THE best part of the Champagne Vine-Country lies some hundred miles to the east of Paris, in the district of Rheims, Epernay and Châlons. The vines grow on slopes, of which the northern boundary is the Reims mountain and the southern limit is the Brie country. The river Marne forms the central valley.

Magnificent forests crown these slopes, and the undulating vineyards with their woodland background afford many picturesque features, with extensive views over the surrounding country. The peculiar character of the soil is one of the chief causes of the remarkable quality of the wine.

The trade in Champagne wines is an extremely ancient one; its principal centres are Rheims, Epernay and Ay, but Châlons-sur-Marne and other places such as Mareuil, Avize and Vertus, are also the homes of well known firms.

On the slopes of the Mountain of Reims lie the leading first growths of Verzenay, Verzy and Mailly, to the west of which are many secondary growths of great value. Between the Mountain and the Marne valley are Bouzy and Ambonnay, also leading first growths.

Ay, with the neighboring villages of Mareuil, Dizy, Hautvillers and Comierres, is the center of the Marne valley district. To the south of the river lies the "Cote des Blancs," where white grapes are grown. Epernay and Avize are perhaps the best parts of this region, with Oger and Le Mesnil. Further south are the slopes of Vertus, where black grapes reappear.

Champagne with its pale golden tint, is made, contrary to what might be supposed, mostly from black grapes. On the Mountain and in the Valley of the Marne, as well as at Vertus, the vine is the "black Pinot" together with the "Pinot Muniere" also a black grape. On the Cote des Blancs the "White Pinot Chardonnay" only is grown.

The excellent quality of the wine is largely due to the "Pinot," to which the soil is suitable. Champagne, as presented by the great firms, is invariably a blend in which each of the three great districts is represented, and the excellent quality is the result of skillful and harmonious blending in such a way as to bring out the qualities of each.

Vine Cultivation

THE culture of the Vine in Champagne requires much care, and is very costly, as is the case with all plants whose culture aims at obtaining the very best possible quality of fruit. The work is carried on by families of peasant proprietors, attached to their vineyard with pride and love, from father to son, and sometimes for centuries together.

When the ground suitable for the culture of the vine has been prepared and the vine planted, it takes six years before it begins to yield grapes of the requisite quality, after which the vine-plant lives on for many years, but at the cost of constant labor.

The work begins in February with the pruning of the old wood, in order to prepare the plant for the new sprout. Pruning is generally performed by women who cut off the branches that bore the grapes in the previous year, only one of these branches being preserved and cut short.

Pruning is followed by digging in; each vine plant is buried, only the shortened branch, which has been left by the pruner, being allowed to emerge from the soil. After digging in comes the placing of the wooden props which had been removed at the beginning of the winter, and which serve as supports for the new shoots.

As the vine grows, the surface of the soil has to be hoed over lightly, and the shoots are tied to the props with straw. Finally the shoots are cut down to a height of about three feet.

AFTER many days of hard work and of anxiety the grower welcomes the approach of the vintage. Beneath the big green leaves are hidden the pretty bunches of champagne grapes. On the vines which

produce black grapes the color has gradually changed from pale green to pink and finally to dark purple; on the white vines the shade is a delicate transparent gold; it is about the end of September and the time to gather is at hand.

The grape-pickers, men, women, and children arrive in families and spread all over the district. The work must be completed within a few days, at the perfection of ripeness, and all defective berries must be cut from each bunch. Baskets of grapes are ranged along the borders of the vineyard, and light carts with soft springs carry them off to the presses.

In each district are vast press houses belonging either to the leading firms or to commission agents, where everything is suitably arranged for dealing with the grapes which arrive from the neighboring hill-sides.

In the interior of the press houses are rows of presses, of vats and of barrels ready to receive the grape juice. The utmost care is necessary in pressing the grapes, which must be perfectly fresh and unbruised. Gentle continuous pressure separates the juice from the pulps and skins, which latter contain the coloring matter; it is thus that black grapes produce golden wine. The juice extracted by the first applications of pressure is alone suitable for Champagne. The juice or "must" is immediately put into barrels and carried off as rapidly as possible by motor lorry or other means to the establishments of the buyers.

IT IS during these few weeks that the visitor will be most interested by the feverish activity throughout the country. While

gathering is in full swing on the hills, carts go to and fro between the vineyards and the press houses; the presses are worked day and night, and thousands of barrels of the precious must are carried off to the merchants' establishments.

The fermentation, due to ferments which are naturally present in the juice, begins at once in the barrels; the must appears to be in a state of ebullition, and swells and hisses under the influence of the changes which are taking place in its composition. Little by little everything calms down, and the miracle of fermentation is accomplished. What was only sweet grape juice is now magnificent wine.

The ferments, exhausted and paralyzed by the cold of winter now become quiescent. The wine becomes clear and limpid. This is the time for the managers to taste and blend in enormous vats the "cuvées" which will be bottled later.

In the spring time, when nature gives an impulse to all natural activities, the bottling begins. A small quantity of pure candy sugar is added to the wine in order to facilitate the fermentation, and the bottles are securely corked and lowered to the cellars. The ferments which have been sleeping during the winter, are roused by the mysterious influence of spring, and set to work afresh to transform the sugar in the wine, with the result of producing the delicate sparkling quality which is characteristic of Champagne. The bottles are piled in vast cellars where they remain for several years until the wine is mature.

Various ingenious operations are now necessary to get rid of the sediment produced by the second fermentation in bottle. The deposit

must first be worked down on to the cork; this result is obtained by skillful shaking and twisting of the bottles, which are placed in holes in a board, in a sloping position, with the cork downwards; after some three months of this treatment, the whole of the deposit collects close to the cork.

The deposit must now be ejected from the bottle. The workman holds it neck downwards, and carefully loosens the cork; at the exact moment when the latter is driven out by the pressure the bottle is turned neck upwards, and the escaping gas carries off the deposit. The wine is now perfectly limpid; the necessary sweetening sugar is added, and the bottle receives a new cork, cut from the best Spanish bark.

During the War

THROUGHOUT the war the Champagne country was the scene of struggle. It was in front of the Rheims Mountain that the German front was immobilized from 1914 to 1918, and along the slopes of this same mountain, at the foot of the hills of the Marne, and in the neighborhood of Epernay, that the last German offensive in July 1918 was broken.

The vineyards naturally suffered severe damage. Trenches furrowed the vines, and shells uprooted them; peasants saw their houses and furniture destroyed by fire, and many lives were lost. But their activity never failed and in spite of shells and aeroplanes, they kept on with their work as far as possible until 1918.

As soon as ever the enemy were gone, in October, 1918, they camped out in their ruined villages, started to put the vineyards in order, and cultivated such vines as had been spared.

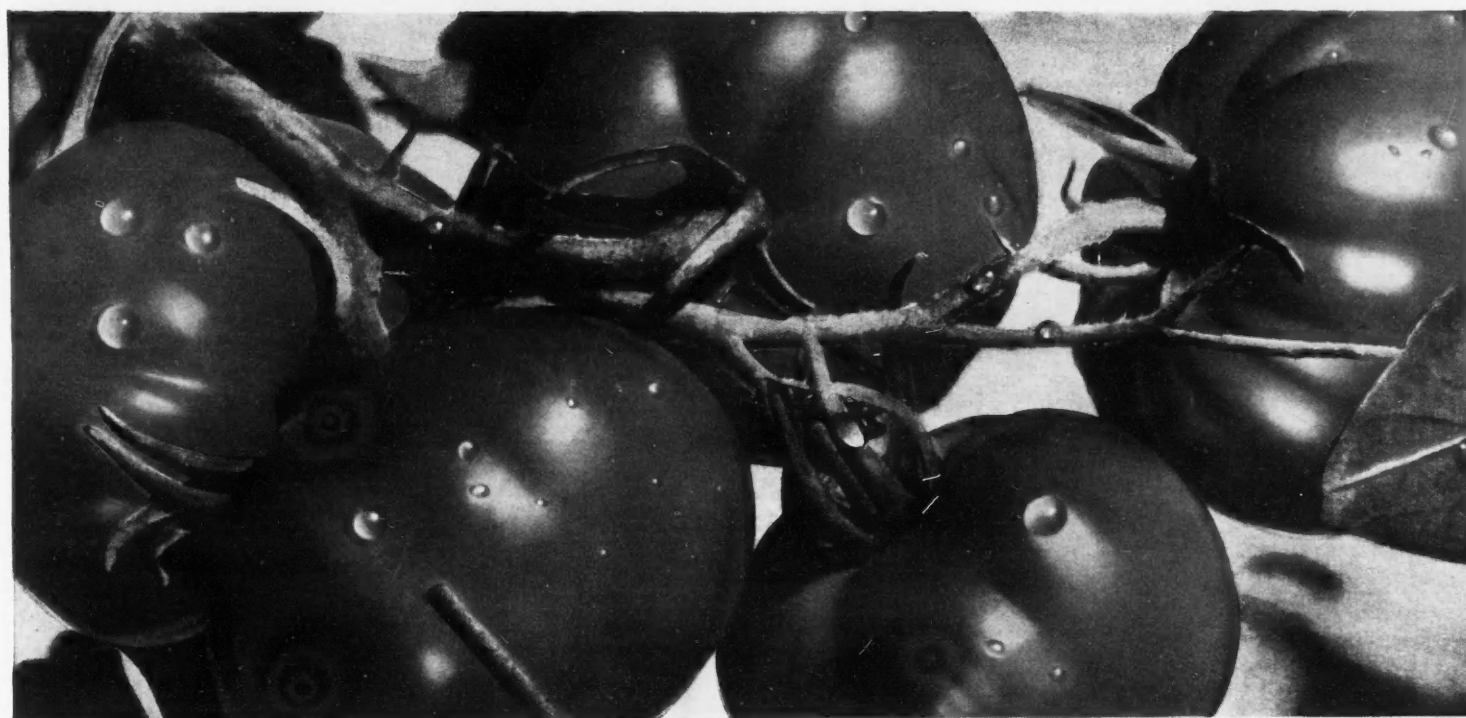


AT EASE. Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Baillie, Mr. Culver Riley, Mr. Jack Eaton and Mrs. Culver Riley of Toronto, while recent guests at the Georgian Bay Country Club, Penetang, Ont.—Photograph by Romus Jaquet.

So it was that as early as 1920 an excellent vintage was gathered amounting to nearly 7,000,000 gallons.

The merchants too suffered severely: from 1914 to 1918 the Germans were at the very gates of Rheims, and bombarded the city every day, often with gas and incendiary shells. All of the houses in Rheims were more or less destroyed, and many of those in Epernay suffered the same fate.

Fortunately not a single shell, however big, was sufficiently powerful to break through into the cellars, which are deep and well built, and the stocks of wine were not damaged. Like the peasants, the champagne merchants showed great pertinacity and never ceased working except from April to November 1918, when all civilians had to be sent away. Immediately after the armistice, the merchants and their men got to work again in temporary buildings hastily thrown together over the cellars, and by 1920 work was again in full swing.



...Taste the difference

GREEN GIANT
tomato juice

YOU CAN TASTE the freshness of dewy dawns and the warm richness of summer sun in Green Giant Tomato Juice.

For this fine full-flavored tomato juice only Essex County tomatoes are used. They're gathered red-ripe and heavy with juice. Gently handled, to avoid bruising. Transported with speed to the cannery. They're washed in crystal water... the first fresh juice tenderly extracted and hermetically sealed in cans to retain its summer-morning freshness.

There's no better way to start the day or dinner than with big chilled glasses of Green Giant Tomato Juice. It has a flavor all its own, and is as distinguished as the other products under the Green Giant Brand label.



Fine Foods of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario
ALSO PACKERS OF GERBER'S STRAINED VEGETABLES—Grown and Packed in Canada.

TWO New Shades

"BRUNAT"

imparts vivacity to the

BRUNETTE



"MIBLONDE"

the perfect finish for the

BLONDE

These new COTY face powders are the exact shades that Nature intended to glorify these types. For other types there are Naturelle, Rachel, Gitane, Ocre, Cotytan, Rachel Nacrée... all made by the exclusive COTY Air-Spun process which makes Coty powders ever-soft—ever-smooth—ever-clinging.

COTY "Air-Spun"

FACE

POWDER

Buy a
box
today

50c

90c

"STA-UP-TOP"
LE GANT*

"It surely does hug your waist, dear."

"And yours won't roll either. We've got something this time, Mother!"

Smart Mothers follow Daughter's advice on corsets these days—and the new patented "Sta-Up-Top" Le Gant finds instant favor with every Mother's Daughter! There are girdles and pantie-girdles, many with "Two Way-One Way" for back hip flatness. And, like all Le Gants, "Sta-Up-Top" is the corset that's different, because it has the comfort of elastic with the control of cloth. \$5 to \$25.

The A'lure* bra also has "Sta-Up-Band" which prevents wrinkling at the rib line and keeps the bra snugly in place. A'lure* s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s to support and mold with utmost comfort. For all types of figures. \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Other Le Gant Girdles and Corsetettes
\$5 TO \$25, AT BETTER SHOPS

NATURE'S RIVAL

Bras, Girdles and Corsetettes
FOR FIGURE BEAUTY AND COMFORT

Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company Limited — Quebec - Montreal - Toronto
*Registered

WORLD of WOMEN

For a New Season

BY BERNICE COFFEY

FANS in the season's shades of pink tied with silken cord and Helena Rubinstein's new aquarelle lipsticks gave a party atmosphere to the tea tables at which were seated the hundreds who had come to see the T. Eaton Company's fashion show in the lofty columned Georgian Room. Conversation about these came to an abrupt end as the curtains of the stage parted to reveal the story of Spring as told by Eaton's in a series of competently staged tableaux. Here at last were the actual clothes about which news had been coming over the cables for weeks past. Here were the rich spoils of Canadian buyers' sorties into Paris. Here were clothes bearing the cachet of Molyneux, Balenciaga, Chanel, Mainbocher, Matita—all the familiar great names and many new names on the road to greatness.

First down the runway, because it expressed the new spring spirit in every detail, was Piquet's black faille dress; very full of skirt, very snug of bodice, with collar, cuffs and a swirling starched petticoat of white eyelid embroidery. Youthful, pretty as a picture, and epitome of this spring's style. Wide full short skirts with yards and yards of material, small snug bodices, petticoats of starched white embroidery or ruffled taffeta swirling under skirts—these are the exciting news, and we defy you to remain calm at first sight of them.

Colors for Sport

SPORT clothes showed a livelier color appreciation than for seasons past. The inevitable beige and brown have given way to cyclamen, powder blue, yellow, henna, and plaids and checks in these colors lend undeniably new interest when combined with a plain skirt or jacket in one of these shades. For instance, a striped burgundy, rose beige and light blue wool skirt worn with a rose beige jacket; or a jacket in powder blue suede lined with plaid worn with a plaid skirt in gently blended blues, browns and wines. New colors? They will be recognized as Molyneux' "Atlantic", "Navy-Green"; Chanel's "Lettuce"; Lanvin's "pervenche"; Mainbocher's "Amber"; Maggy Rouff's henna; Schiaparelli's cyclamen tones.

Why is a dress like a coat? Because it is a coat, dear. Coats, many of them unlined, resembled dresses with the same plentiful use of dressmaker detail, edgings and lingerie touches. Then, too, they followed the line of the dresses with small waists, "young girl" skirts, gored, circular or pleated. Those who refuse to follow the "little girl" idea too literally will find satisfaction in those very new coats that hang straight from the shoulders in soft straight lines.

Flowers to the Head

WHEN the time arrived to concentrate on hats, doors at the far end of the runway opened to reveal a hat bar presided over by a black and white uniformed maid who served the models with some of the most delightful concoctions whipped up recently in Paris. Legroux' miniature flower basket—yes, complete with handle—filled to the brim with primulas and mignonette; Molyneux' black straw cupping three full-blown pink roses; Suzy's cloche with mauve bird and pink veil. Agnes was represented by a stove-pipe crown hat topped with hyacinths. A high crowned sailor of hyacinth straw was topped by a froth of picot-edged ribbon to match. Silly—but enchanting.

Gertrude Lawrence's recent visit was brought to mind by a lounge dinner dress she will wear in her new play "Skylarking"—another tribute to her clothes sense which is always excellent. The dress has a full culotte skirt of white coin-dotted brown silk, and a plain bodice with a hood worn down over the shoulders to reveal its printed lining.

Then there was Balenciaga's eighteenth century evening dress with a voluminous skirt made of what appeared to be all the black satin in



A BACK VIEW OF THE NEW COIFFURE for wear with Court costume. Back hair, instead of being drawn straight up, is waved and swept softly upwards in a sideway movement. Feathers are held in position by a small clip. Worn by a model at the Morris school in London.

China. The long tightly-sleeved jacket reached just below the shoulder-blades, and its color was craftily repeated in the lime green reticule hung below at the waist.

A show-stopper was the fingertip, square-shouldered evening cape of fluidly coal-black monkey fur—dramatically exotic when worn with a sunlight yellow gown. Forecasting a summer of giddy color were the Roman fashions—gay and vivid as those worn by gipsy fortune tellers, and especially happy in dinner dresses. One which we mused over fondly had a full skirt striped in every color of the spectrum. With it was worn a shirtwaist blouse of soft white silk fastened with ruby cuff-links and studs.

Grand Manner

NORMAN HARTNELL'S grand manner with sequins and pastels was evident in his court gown—shown in anticipation of the Royal visit. Of powder blue and dark blue mousseline de soie, it had a bouffant skirt lined with the dark color which appeared again in the lining of the court train suspended from the shoulders. Dark blue sequins in a feather design appeared on the front of the bodice and at the top of the train.

"Here Comes The Bride," said the orchestra—and here she came in hyacinth white faconne chiffon, the long sleeves widening out at the wrists, and her train flowing out from an unusually low waistline. Over her gown she wore a knee-length veil which fell from a simple white tiara. She was accompanied by bridesmaids exquisite in rosebud pink chiffon with real blossoms sewn in the heart of the flower appliqué on their drifting skirts. Pink veils were worn over hats that looked like petals arranged lei fashion.

A well-balanced show of distinguished clothes beautifully presented.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Fraser have returned to Toronto from Palm Beach, Florida. Their daughter, Miss Mary Fraser, who accompanied them, is spending two weeks in Montreal with her brother, Mr. Ramsay Fraser and Mrs. Fraser.

Major and Mrs. D. L. McKeand have left Ottawa for Halifax, to sail on March 25 by the Nascope for England, where they will remain until June. They are accompanied by Mrs. McKeand's sister, Mrs. A. V. Hamilton of Victoria, and her daughter, Miss P. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Seagram, of Toronto, have sailed for Bermuda.



FLOWERS FROM AN OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN are heaped high over the crown of a hat of stiffened red grosgrain. By Rose Valois.

LANSEA

IMPORTED KNITWEAR

Obtainable in Canada's Leading Stores



THE "BLAZER SUIT"

Accent on color is the keynote of this attractive LANSEA model.

Alternate stripes of Angora and Perlytone in the lovely Magnolia shades in a youthful style.

Style 506 Long Sleeves, \$25.00 Style 524 Short Sleeves, \$19.50

LANSEA

IMPORTED KNITWEAR

Obtainable in Canada's Leading Stores



Get Better Faster

Speed your recovery with Ovaltine's concentrated, easily digested nourishment. This famous tonic food beverage helps restore your strength. It builds body, nerves and brain. Make Ovaltine your meal-time beverage—and your sleep-inducing night-cap.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE



St. Andrew's College

FOUNDED IN 1899

VALUABLE ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

SIX ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, each of \$100.00 a year, are offered for open competition, each tenable throughout the boy's schooling at St. Andrew's. Examinations, equivalent to second year High School entrance, held on May 5th and 6th and may be written at candidate's present school.

For Full Information Write KENNETH KETCHUM, B.A., Headmaster,
ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA, ONTARIO

WORLD of WOMEN

Lady of Tomorrow

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IF WE fail to rise to the new spirit of Spring it will not be the fault of either the Robert Simpson Company or Elizabeth Arden. Titled "Diary Of A Lady Of Tomorrow," the fashion show in the Arcadian Court emerged as a beautifully mounted show which combined good theatre and lessons in posture and skin care, with a completely documented story of Spring fashion. The stage was set at one end of the Court from which models, followed by spotlights, sauntered down a long runway the length of the Court. An expectant audience filled the main body of the beautiful room, and the marble railing of the mezzanine balcony above was lined with a frieze of the faces of those who watched the show from that vantage point.

Miss Mildred Wedekind, who had come from New York to produce and direct the Simpson show through the courtesy of Elizabeth Arden, stepped before the audience wearing a tailored frock of soft grey corded wool buttoned all the way down the front with grey nacre buttons. The flared skirt fell in soft folds, and the sleeves were bracelet length. Her crisp white accessories summarized the white vogue—a white piqué hat with small brim and peaked crown banded with grey grosgrain and held on with a white piqué band tied in a flat bow at the back; a severe little collar of the same material emphasizing the high V of the neck, white kid gloves, and a white gardenia. All a smartly neutral background for the dramatic accent of her "Stop Red" lipstick, the new color recently brought out by Elizabeth Arden.

Up Betimes

THE pictorial "Diary" opened in the bedroom where its subject breakfasted a-bed in the company of an ingratiating terrier who lay at ease on the blue satin coverlet. School-books in hand her children entered to bid her goodbye before leaving for school. One wore a Stuart plaid pleated skirt, a navy blazer, and a Glangarry hat; another a checked jacket, sherry brown skirt and felt hat. The heart-stealing twin infants off to nursery school accompanied by their blue-garbed nanny, were endearing prototypes in navy reefers, candy stripe cotton dresses and regulation tams on their blonde curls.

Succeeding scenes showed a bride choosing her trousseau, a luncheon, and ended on the high note of a "Drawing Room". Brides who yearn to make a break with veil tradition—especially those who have kept faith with the long bob—were presented with the snood as a most charming alternative. Its silver meshes glistened against the hair of the model whose wedding gown had been inspired by one of Botticelli's paintings. Of mouseline de soie, tightly fitted long sleeves bloomed in huge squared-off puffs at the shoulders, and cleverly introduced panels of white satin over the bodice followed the lines of the silken ropes girdling costumes of the period inspiring the dress. These panels followed into the line of the train which was in one with the skirt. Not a dress to be counted on for use later as an evening dress—but then a wedding dress should be something to be cherished through the years to come instead of finding its way to the Junior League Opportunity Shop.

Bridesmaids, the sweet creatures, wore illusion pink taffeta under lace of Chantilly-like fineness; and periwinkle blue chiffon made, sans train, exactly like that of the dress of the bride. Their blue bonnets had tiny bushes of American beauty roses, and were tied on with American Beauty red velvet ribbons.



ACCESSORIES in witty cosmetic colors accent a sports costume by Clare Potter. It is a green, white and purple check suit worn with a Prince's Feather sweater—a color note reiterated by the Elizabeth Arden fitted Daybag, shoes and gloves. The wide brimmed felt hat has a grosgrain band in eye-shade violet to match the check of the suit.



HATS FOR SPRING are smaller, gayer and more vivid than ever. Crowns are mainly high and all are perched high on the head. Appropriately named "Exotique," this white panama is decorated by palm leaves. An Erik model.

chiffon had a high waisted bodice of white Broderie Anglaise lace, its little sleeves bound with black velvet ribbon. Black velvet ribbon was worn tied around the head in a perky stiff bow.

A handsome show.

Town and Country

BY HELEN WALTON

TOWN and country clothes for 1939 were shown by Jaeger at a fashion show held under the auspices of The Lady Tweedsmuir Chapter, I.O.D.E. at the Royal York Hotel. The classic suits, coats, and active sport wear in soft exquisitely tailored wool which this house does superlatively well, were all represented. Tartans, checks and stripes, and unusual colors used in combination, bring new zest to sport things.

One of the first to appear was a coat on loose lines in a bold tartan of green, yellow and blue, worn with a red leather belt and blue suede shoes with poker chip heels. Square-shouldered fingertip capes of beige lined with red or paddy green were worn over shirt waist blouses and skirts which were tucked to the knees where they broke into many pleats. Enormously swagger was the loose

beige coat with a hood edged with a ruff of lynx, full sleeves held in at the wrist with elastic. This is the coat Gertrude Lawrence wore during her recent visit to Canada, and what's good enough for Gertrude Lawrence is good enough for us.

A trio that stole the hearts of everyone was composed of two of the most charmingly artless children, a little boy and girl hand in hand, and a young woman leading a Scottie dog on a leash. All, except the Scottie, wore beige jackets over pleated tartan skirts, the little boy wearing shorts of the same material.

H.R.H.'s Dinner Coat

The dinner coat selected by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent in London, was shown in several enchanting color versions—one of which was awarded to a member of the audience as a prize for the most skilful style commentary. The coat has yards, yards and still more yards in its skirt which ripples from a waist tied with a cummerbund. Colors were lovely, as for instance—beige, rust, pale green; peach, blue maroon; scarlet, navy, pale blue; navy, powder blue, cyclamen.

Those taking part as models in the show included: Miss Isobel Clark, Mrs. Jack Eastwood, Miss Billie Eaton, Mrs. John Gerald, Mrs. Crawford Gordon, Jr., Miss Rene Lock, Miss Jane Lumbers, Mrs. Leonard Lumbers, Jr., Miss Marian Lumbers, Miss Jean MacLeod, Miss Marianne Marks, Miss Jean McIntosh, Miss Esther McWaters, Miss Ruth Paul, Miss Helen Sheedy, Miss Betty Assheton Smith, Miss Margaret Sorenson, Mrs. W. J. Willoughby.

TRAVELERS

Lady Stavert and her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Welsford, have left Montreal for New York en route to Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Mrs. George D. Huband, of Montreal, sailed from New York on March 24 by the Queen Mary to join her daughter, Miss Ann Blaiklock, who is at school in England, for her Easter holiday.

Mr. Arthur F. Nation, of Vancouver, who spent several weeks visiting in Montreal, has arrived in Winnipeg where she is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert, and Mr. Kilvert, for ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henning, of Toronto, are at the Pine Needles Hotel, Southern Pines, N.C.

HAWES' FLOOR WAX

Greater Coverage A Finer Finish

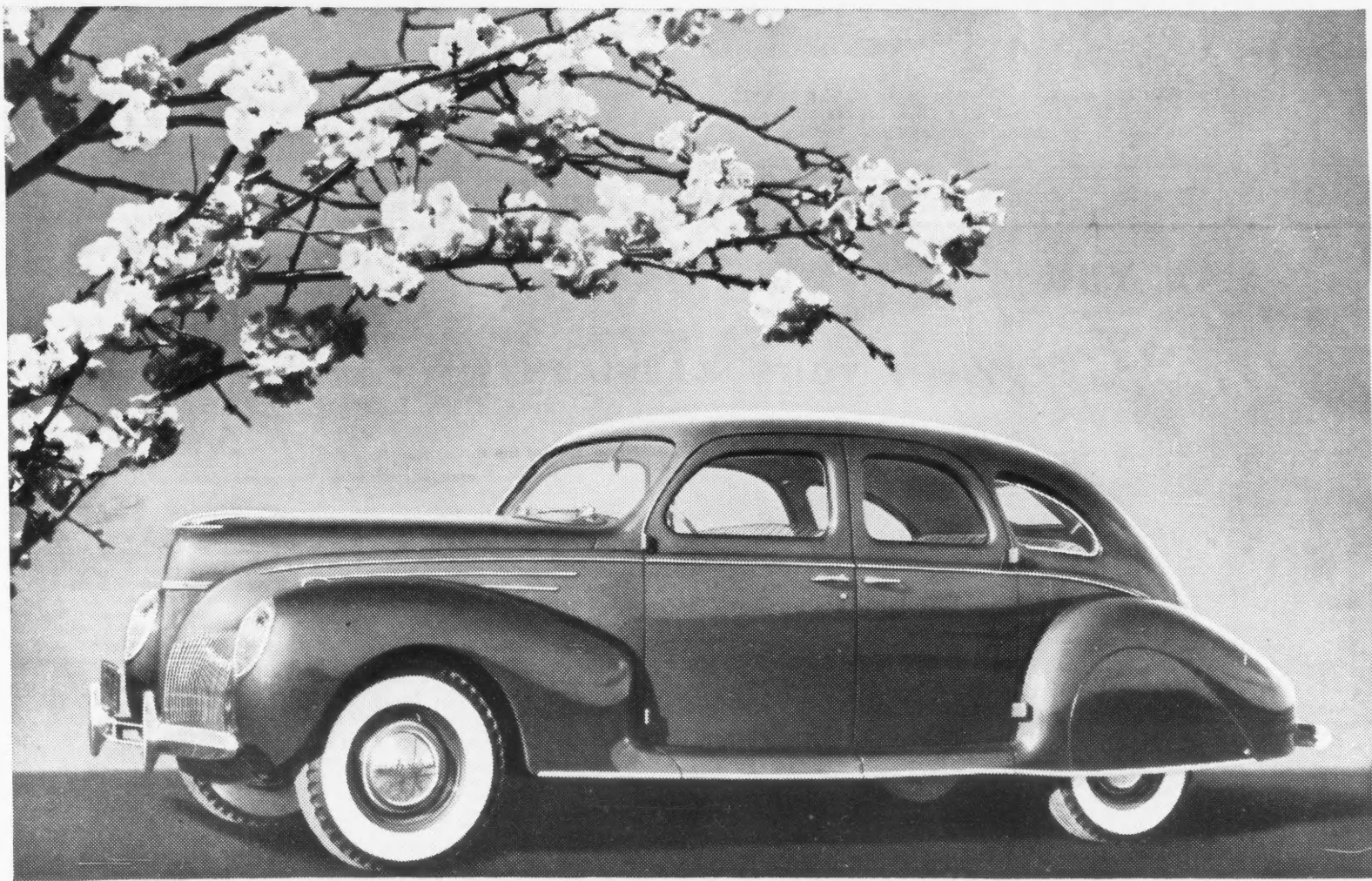
THE HARD WAX — Protects better
QUICK DRYING — Saves your time
EASY TO APPLY — Saves your strength
COVERS MORE SURFACE — Saves your money
LUSTRE LASTS LONGER — Saves your worry



AS FAMOUS AS HAWES' LEMON OIL

Coats and suits keep that fresh well pressed look if sent to — Parker's

FINE CLEANERS FOR SIXTY YEARS



LET'S SPEAK OF VALUE BENEATH THE STYLE

Asked to name the one car responsible for today's handsome designs, most people would say Lincoln-Zephyr. They would be right. This car ushered in a new style era.

But ask more than 65,000 Lincoln-Zephyr owners which feature of the Lincoln-Zephyr they most admire, and "style" will not predominate. This group values the Lincoln-Zephyr for its combination of features unique among all cars! Owners understand by personal experience value beneath the style.

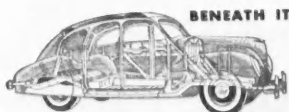
The first forward-looking feature that set

the Lincoln-Zephyr apart was the unit-body-and-frame. In all closed types there is no chassis, as that term is understood. Body and frame are a unit—a framework of steel trusses to which steel panels are welded. The results are great safety and efficient, economical operation (excess weight is eliminated). These trusses have the rigid, unyielding qualities of a bridge of steel.

Furthermore, owners report that the Lincoln-Zephyr is the only car at medium price to offer the smooth, sure performance of a V-type

12-cylinder engine. And owners report 16 to 20 miles per gallon!

The Lincoln-Zephyr is also an easy car to ride in and to drive. Many factors contribute to this: the distribution of car and passenger weight "amidships" . . . low centre of gravity . . . pliant springs . . . roomy interiors . . . high visibility . . . hydraulic brakes. These, too, are a part of the sound value that lies beneath the Lincoln-Zephyr's startling beauty. Why not join those who enjoy a car modern in all its ways? Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited.



BENEATH ITS OUTWARD BEAUTY

Lincoln-Zephyr V-12

STYLE LEADER FOR 1939

A combination of features that makes it the only car of its kind. 1—Unit-body-and-frame—steel panels welded to steel trusses. 2—V-type 12-cylinder engine—smooth, quiet power. 3—16 to 20 miles to the gallon. 4—High power-to-weight ratio—low centre of gravity. 5—Comfort for six, "amidships" in chair-height seats—gliding ride—direct entrance—high visibility. 6—Hydraulic brakes.

THE BELLE OF THE HUNT CLUB!

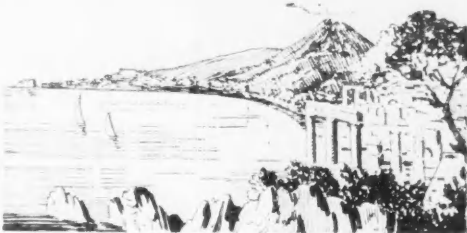
She's no prettier than lots of other girls but her skin always looks so fresh and radiant... and that's what attracts admiring male attention. Women everywhere who realize the charm of lovely skin, are hailing a marvellous new Beauty Mask called Transpec. Transpec is both liquid and transparent—thus is clean and quick to use.

A Transpec facial takes only 15 minutes, but leaves the pores thoroughly cleansed of impurities—reduces enlarged pores and refines the skin—smooths away fine lines—and imparts a glorious sense of vitality to the face.

Your druggist now has Transpec at a special bargain price of 25c for the regular 40c size. Try Transpec Beauty Pack at once—its almost magic results will quickly convince you to buy the \$1.25 size which contains 20 to 30 facial treatments.

A HEARTY WELCOME awaits you in

ITALY

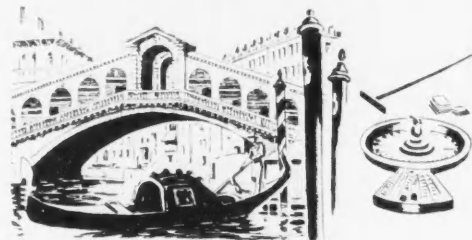


VENICE. The most surprising thing about Venice is to find that it is really true. It comes as a shock, on leaving the station, to find a canal and not a busy street. Evening... the Grand Canal by moonlight or roulette at the Lido Casino, take your choice—romance or finance—and may you profit either way.

Special TOURIST RATE OF EXCHANGE. HOTEL COUPONS at \$1.25 to \$4.50 per day (European plan). Big rebates in the price of gasoline. 50% to 70% REDUCTION IN RAIL FARES.

For information and descriptive booklets apply to ANY TRAVEL AGENCY or to:—E.N.I.T., c/o Italian Line, Limited, Dominion Square Building, Montreal, or 159 Bay Street, Toronto.

NAPLES. As your liner enters the famous bay, passing the sentinel islands of Capri and Ischia, you will see one of the finest views in all the world. To starboard lies Pompeii, soon you will wander amongst the patrician villas which are revealed again after their 2000-year sleep beneath the ashes of Vesuvius.



UNFAMILIAR ASPECTS of Montreal are a feature of Sam Borenstein's exhibition of oils and water-colors, now on view at the galleries of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto. Above is seen "Notre Dame Street," one of the artist's recent works.

WORLD OF ART

The Kingdom of the Saguenay

BY GRAHAM McINNES

LOVERS of good painting throughout the Dominion will learn with genuine regret of the untimely death of Albert H. Robson. We are not so far along the road to a national artistic self-expression that we can afford to lose men of Mr. Robson's calibre. Throughout his life he was an unfailing champion of progressive art. From his early encouragement of the men who formed the Group of Seven to his founding of the excellent little "Canadian Artists Series"—on which he was still engaged at the time of his death—his influence was widespread and his interest always sympathetic and understanding. His "Canadian Landscape Painting" is still the only authority in this field. Artists and art lovers alike have lost a valued friend.

THE annual exhibition of work by students of the Central Technical School was again a reminder of the astonishing amount of varied and useful activity which goes on in our midst. Institutions like Central Tech are doing a fine job in breaking down the barrier between "fine" and "commercial" art. The measure of the value of a work of art is in its aesthetic form; but its value in terms of humanity lies in how far it permeates the minds and emotions of people as a whole. Painting and sculpture *per se* will always lead the

way of creative achievement; but John Citizen learns of new developments, adapts himself to new forms and raises his standard of appreciation through the use of artistic principles in commercial and industrial design, construction and manufacture.

The students at Central Tech are admirably fitted to broaden the base of art in the community. They are taught to be fine craftsmen with an eye to practical considerations; but they are encouraged to be creative craftsmen, and that is far more important. It is interesting to learn, by the way, that it is becoming easier and easier to place Tech graduates. That seems to indicate that even if their influence and taste is not yet markedly present in the commercial and industrial world, it soon will be. Incidentally, we may then hope for more imagination in the use of Canadian motifs. The maple leaf and the beaver are alright, but our flora and fauna are a good deal more diverse than our coins, stamps, pots and pans would lead you to believe.

THE Laurentides Provincial Park in Quebec is surpassed in grandeur and grimness only by the Rockies. Its tumbled granite crags have, indeed, a quality that is lacking in the Rockies, one of gnarled and menacing strength. The sharp peaks of the Rockies have the cruel points of a



"THRESHING," a water-color from the exhibition which Hugh Robertson of Hamilton is now holding at the Roberts Galleries in Toronto.

giant saw; but the blunted shoulders of the Laurentians have the look of ancient tusks which centuries of pounding have merely made more durable. No wonder Cartier fancied that they protected the entrance to a mythical kingdom; no wonder the Kingdom of the Saguenay is a myth that dies hard.

Any distinction attaching to the work of Eric Riordon—which is now on view at the Malloney Galleries on Grenville Street—comes from his use of this grand and majestic subject matter. For Mr. Riordon's approach is purely reportorial. He says that he is interested in the surface of things, and he is content to stop there. The result, when he is dealing with the Laurentides Park, is stimulating; elsewhere it is of considerably less interest.

WITH Henri Masson we move from the recorder to the imaginative interpreter, and one who interprets with much wit and charm. Mr. Masson at present has a group of landscapes at the Picture Loan Society, 3 Charles Street West. They are a positive joy to the eye; brief, neatly turned statements about his surroundings, executed with vigor and taste, with a lightness of touch that is delicately complemented by a subtle low-keyed color range. What a relief it is to see someone tackling frame houses, telegraph poles, rocks, trees and hills without feeling impelled to treat them in the shallow, sweeping, decorative style that is so fashionable. Here linear emphasis and the arbitrary flow of pattern is checked by a loving sense of paint, an interest in texture and a warm sensitiveness to atmosphere. Mr. Masson's figures are admittedly planted in his landscapes, and sometimes his organization falls apart, leaving a lot of charming bits and pieces—but still bits and pieces. Nevertheless his taste is good, his touch sure and his approach sincere.



MISS EILEEN MARY CHANDLER, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Chandler of Hudson Heights, Que., whose engagement to Mr. Aubrey Smith Kirk, son of the late Aubrey Kirk and of Mrs. Kirk of Antigonish, N.S., has been announced. The marriage will take place quietly the latter part of March.

—Photograph by Garcia.

CAN YOU Entertain IN YOUR BASEMENT?

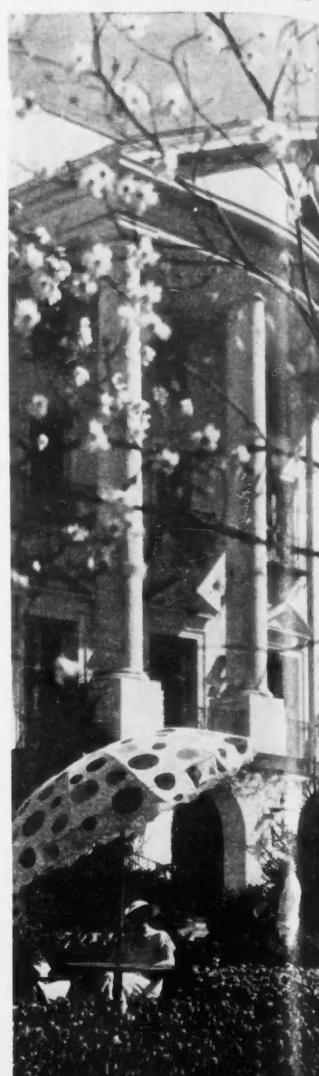


Just think of the thrill of saying "come back to our house..." and of taking the crowd down to your new recreation room, created from what was, a few weeks ago, a dingy, dusty cellar.

When you install a gas house-heating unit you can, if you wish, add an extra room, to your home. Around this clean, attractive gas furnace you may build a charming room, once doomed to obscurity by reason of ashes, dust and hard fuel. These, with gas heating, are gone forever and in their place can be developed that "game room" you've always wanted.

Inquire today about how reasonably gas will heat your home. Much lower rates are now in effect, and you will be pleasantly surprised if you will permit us to quote the cost. A telephone call to AD. 9221 places you under no obligation.

House Heating Exhibit - 55 Adelaide St. East
THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY



A Spring Tonic

FOR THE WINTER-WORN

... spend hours just sunning yourself on The Greenbrier's flower-bedecked lawns—enjoy your favorite sport in the balmy air of White Sulphur Springs... take the famous mineral baths... Before you know it, you'll be feeling like a different person!

ON THE CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILWAY

The Greenbrier

AND COTTAGES
L. R. JOHNSTON • GENERAL MANAGER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA



THE SYMBOL OF SUNSHINE

Flag of "The newest ships, the oldest line" to the brilliant sunshine and wondrous contrasts of

SOUTH AFRICA

Sail any Thursday in a great new motorliner... from Southampton to Capetown via Madeira in just two weeks—from New York in 19½ days with "Queen Mary" connection. See your travel agent or the General Passenger Representatives:

THOS. COOK & SON LTD.
68 King St. West, Toronto
Elgin 2256

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Interlude AT EASTER IN NEW YORK

- A friendly welcome
- Excellent food
- Superb service
- Convenient location
- Spacious rooms

Single from \$3.50. Double from \$5. Suits from \$7—All with bath.

Edmond Catty, Manager
(Formerly Mgr. C. P. R. Hotels)

HOTEL SEYMOUR
50 WEST 45th ST., NEW YORK



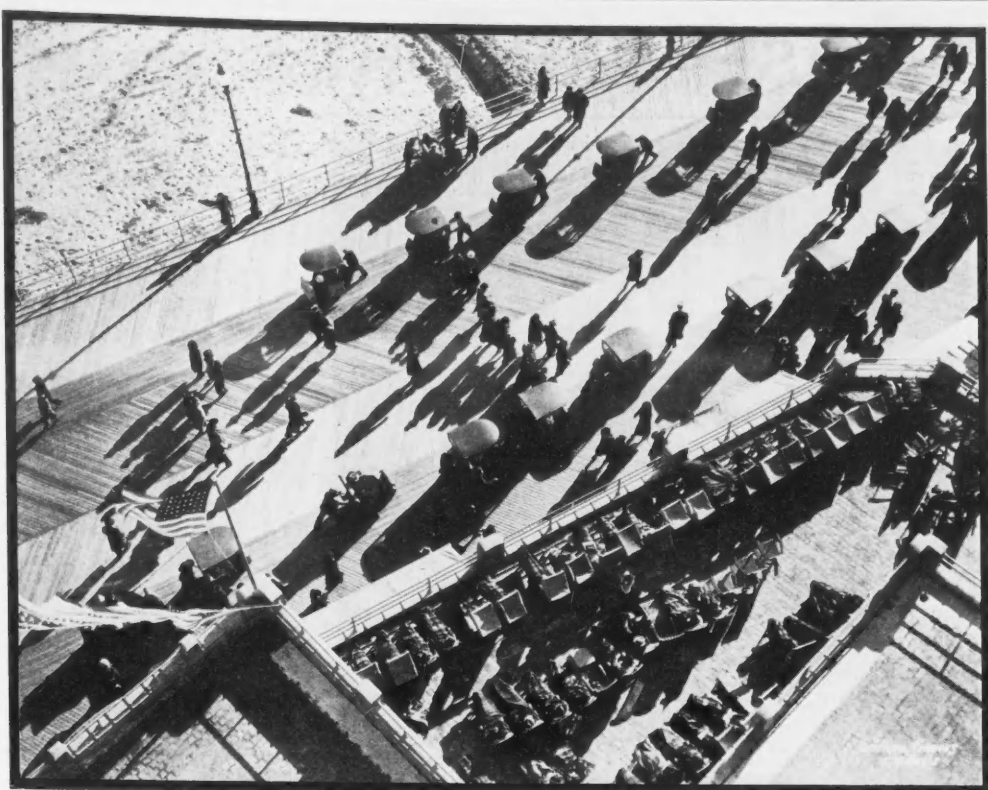
Sh! HE'S ASLEEP

Asleep on an Atlantic City verandah at three in the afternoon... a grown-up in a chair slumbering like an infant in a cradle... slept nine hours last night and now at it again!... nothing wrong, only recuperating from overwork in the City... dreams of solutions to problems he left behind... stirs at three-thirty, blinks the life about him and nods off again... just a business man caught napping at Atlantic City... but you'll never catch him napping in town!

ATLANTIC CITY

Mail this Coupon, or Postal, for Pictorial Book, also Vitaphone folder "Quotes on Health." Room 446, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



PATTERN OF THE SPRINGTIME. The slanting rays of the steadily warming sun produce this interesting photographic effect on Atlantic City's famous Boardwalk.

—Photo courtesy Atlantic City News Bureau.

PORTS OF CALL

Spring Sunshine Is On The Boardwalk

BY LOU CUNNINGHAM

SPRING has arrived in Atlantic City and with it a host of visitors from Canada who have found the resort to be that tonic so necessary at this time of the year.

Each year finds the host from the Dominion increasing in numbers particularly at this season. It has reached such proportions that for the past several years the week after Easter has been designated as Canadian week and special homes and entertainment are provided for the guests. The Boardwalk is decorated

with the flags of the United States and Canada and on Thursday of that week the local Kiwanis Club gives a luncheon at which these visitors are guests. Some prominent speaker delivers an appropriate address and the luncheon is followed by a rolling chair parade on the Boardwalk.

Let's take a rolling chair and join the parade down the famous promenade. We move along a great wooden highway eight miles long, one of the world's most unique thoroughfares. Our trip is made more enjoyable by the warm sunshine salted by the breeze from the ocean breaking on the broad beach that borders the Boardwalk. Great hotels tower high above us looking far out to sea. Their sun-decks are lined with comfortable deck chairs where visitors find rest and relaxation.

have bicycles for hire so that we can still enjoy the sport even though we did not bring our wheels.

After the bicycle ride and a hearty breakfast we can motor to one of the five nearby golf courses at Seaview, Northfield, Linwood, Somers Point or Brigantine and enjoy eighteen holes of play. Many golfers in the nearby metropolitan areas retain memberships in the clubs near Atlantic City so that they can still play during the winter months even though their home courses may be closed by snow or swept by chill winds.

After our game of golf we can come back and go for a swim. Yes, the ocean is still too cool for bathing but we can go to one of the three indoor salt water pools. Large sun lamps are on hand so that we can also acquire a coat of tan. Other hotels offer badminton and squash courts or gymnasiums, always good to help take off a few of those extra pounds.

Events Ahead

THERE'S always plenty to do in Atlantic City. The Atlantic City Stamp Club are having their annual show on March 24, 25 and 26 while the resort's Kennel Club has its exhibition on April 1. The following day is Palm Sunday when the resort presents corsages to the fifty best dressed women on the Boardwalk. The following week brings Easter with its sunrise services and Easter Parade and the next week is Canadian Week.

Further ahead on the schedule is the Atlantic City Horse Show in the municipal convention hall, May 16 to 20. The setup for the show is recognized as the most beautiful of any of the indoor shows. Each year finds leading exhibitors from all sections of the country showing their horses here. May 30 brings the Around-Absecon Island Motor Boat Race and the world's foremost speedboat drivers to compete for the Auerbach Trophy. A 22.6 mile test that provides a combination of rough open sea and winding inland waterways.

No Hustle Here

WE LEAVE the rolling chair for a time and stroll into the entrance of one of these great structures then move on into the lobby. Somewhat different from the metropolitan city hotels, here the lobbies are spacious and free from any hustle-bustle. Here and there couples are chatting or reading. Others are having a pot of tea and listening to the concert music of a string ensemble.

Off the lobbies are the cocktail lounges, the writing rooms, game rooms and libraries. The dining rooms are bright and cheerful and here we see other individuals or groups leisurely enjoying some of that delicious food for which the great seashore hotels are famous.

Back to our rolling chair again to move further down the Boardwalk past the long line of attractive shops, exhibits and amusement places. Past the theatres and five ocean piers with their myriad of attractions. On down to the municipal convention hall, largest in the world, where the Canadian ice hockey teams frequently meet the Atlantic City Sea Gulls.

As a Cycle Path

LET'S pause a while near the Boardwalk rail and watch the equestrians cantering their mounts along the beach, an ideal path, bordered on one side by the ocean and on the other by the 'walk. There are other horses available for hire at stands scattered along the beach should we decide to take a ride.

If we are out on the 'walk before 9 a.m. tomorrow we can join the bicyclists that find the famous promenade a somewhat different place from the city streets back home. No hills to climb or automobiles darting from side streets. Many of the hotels

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick and her daughter, Miss Nonie Fitzpatrick, have left Quebec for Florida to spend some time at Daytona Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cape have returned to Montreal from Nassau, The Bahamas, where they spent three weeks.

Mr. E. R. Bremner and Miss Ellen Bremner have left Ottawa for a trip to Bermuda.

Mrs. R. B. Morrice and her niece, Miss Elizabeth Gault, have returned to Montreal from Toronto, where they attended the Skating Carnival.



PICTURE OF CONTENTMENT. An ideal spot for relaxation after the strain of winter is Atlantic City's ocean front. Here is a group of the typical beach chairs, particularly popular at this season.

—Photo courtesy Atlantic City News Bureau.



SWITZERLAND

Your "candid camera" will preserve the happiest memories of a perfect vacation in Switzerland, the land of the picturesque. Colorful mountain views that show every vivid detail in fine, clear Alpine air and brilliant sunshine. For sports... for rest... for health... or whatever you desire come to Switzerland! And of course you will take advantage of the extraordinary fare reduction granted to foreign guests who stay six days or more.

NO VISAS—NO MONEY FORMALITIES

For information, consult your travel agent, or write us for Booklet SN-1.

1939
GALA EVENT
Swiss National
Exposition
ZURICH...
May to October

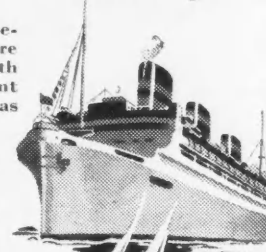
SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS, 475 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Your first introduction to Bermuda...

Once aboard your "pleasure-planned" Furness liner, you're virtually in Bermuda itself. With sunny sport by day, brilliant gaiety by night—you play as Bermuda plays.

ROUND TRIP \$70 up on the Monarch or Queen of Bermuda (incl. Private Bath) \$60 up on S. Lancaster

Frequent sailings from New York. Ask about low all-expense trips including accommodations at a leading Bermuda hotel.



Current sailings: Mar. 28, Apr. 1, 3, 6, 8, etc. Apply to your own TRAVEL AGENT or Furness Bermuda Line, 315 St. Sacramento St., Montreal.

FURNESS Leads the way to Bermuda

ATLANTIC Aristocrat

S.S. PARIS

* Aboard the poised and graceful Paris there is proper reverence for pleasures of the table. World-famous cuisine delights the most fastidious. French wines are served free with meals. To these pleasures are added a speedy, safe, luxurious passage, Cabin, Tourist, and particularly good Third Class accommodations. Unexcelled service in all classes.

Sailing April 8

From New York to England and France.

OTHER SAILINGS: De Grosse, April 18; Ile de France, April 20. See your travel agent or French Line.

1196 Phillips Place, Montreal 375 Bay Street, Toronto



French Line

IT'S Spring AGAIN

A glorious new season by the sea with a great program of entertainment—musicals, dances, lectures—children's parties—oceanfront sun decks, sea water in all baths—appealing menus—interesting rates.



Marlborough-Blenheim
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS CRUISE BOOKINGS AIR TICKETS

All Lines • At No Extra Cost

Up-to-date information on rates, schedules, hotels for all parts of the world. Call, write or phone...

AMERICAN EXPRESS

America's Foremost Travel Organization

Ground Floor Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., 25 King St. W. Toronto Ont. Egin. 5221 1188 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal, Que. Phone Lancaster 6155.

American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds

AN INVESTMENT YOU CAN TRUST

Here by the sea, with our good food, comfortable beds, and varied entertainments to hearten you, a visit is bound to prove an investment. Health baths. Seaside lounges. Restricted clientele.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

On the Boardwalk

ATLANTIC CITY

For Reservations Call L. G. Gilman, Canadian Rep., 67 Yonge St., Toronto, W.A. 7552

Enjoy a Palm Sunday or Easter holiday at The Ambassador. Horseshoe riding, roller skating in the bright seashore sunshine. Swimming in the indoor pool. Famous cuisine.

Economical Spring Rates American or European Plan

THE Ambassador

ATLANTIC CITY

William Hamilton, Managing Director

New York office: 341 Madison Ave Tel MUrray Hill 9-4277

PREEMINENT!!

Stands Atlantic City

During LENT and at EASTER

Free from Snow and Slush

The HOTEL DENNIS also stands among the great hotels on the Boardwalk, with its broad sun decks, enclosed solarium and extensive lobbies. Ideal for meditation, relaxation and recreation.

Guest rooms overlooking the Sea afford fascinating marine views, also of the Boardwalk panorama. Equipped for every comfort and convenience.

All outdoor sports and indoor entertainment. Superior service, cuisine and appointments. Indoor ice skating and Championship hockey. Complete health bath department.

Make early reservations if you anticipate enjoying Easter "On The Boardwalk".

American and European Plans

Illustrated literature and rate schedules upon request.



HOTEL DENNIS

On the Ocean Atlantic City 3 Blocks from Union Station and Convention Hall

WALTER J. RUBEY, Inc.

FETTER & HOLLINGER—EASTER SPECIALS

Hotel Jefferson
KENTUCKY AVE. BEACH
PER PERSON (2 in Room)
WITH MEALS
FOUR DAYS
\$16.50 \$18 Thurs. to Sun.
\$20 Fri. to Mon.
SPECIAL Palm Sunday Week-end Rates
WEEKLY for 2—with Meals—FROM \$65

Madison
Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
4 GLORIOUS DAYS
ROOM AND MEALS \$18 \$20
Any Time Thursday
To Any Time Sunday
or Friday to Monday
PER PERSON—TWO IN ROOM
SPECIAL Palm Sunday Week-end Rates
WEEKLY for 2—with Meals—FROM \$70

EASTER DANCES AND PARTIES

WHERE IT COSTS A LITTLE LESS TO ENJOY A LOT MORE

Colton Manor
ONE OF ATLANTIC CITY'S FINEST HOTELS

ATTRACTIVE EASTER WEEK-END RATES

Weekly rates from \$30 per person, double, with meals.

ENJOY YOUR EASTER VACATION
—at Colton Manor by the glorious sea. Partake of extra luxuries and comforts and stay within your budget. 250 fine rooms, sea water baths; fascinating "Ship's Sun-Deck" overlooking ocean. Restful lounging or active sports. Thrilling new "Play-time Room"—games for all ages. Delicious food. Special Easter entertainment programs. Booklet.

COLTON MANOR
Pennsylvania Ave. Atlantic City
Paul Auchter, Mgr.

SILVO Brings Back Its Lustre

How lovely your silver looks . . . the light lingering on its softly gleaming surface . . . every trace of dimness coaxed away by Silvo—the gentle, liquid polish that brings back all the newness and beauty quickly, safely, easily.

This lovely Rendezvous Community Plate pastry server adds beauty to the table. The manufacturers of this fine silverware recommend Silvo.

SILVO
LIQUID SILVER POLISH



**You're coming
for Easter!**

And Hotel Roosevelt is ready to help you pack every minute of your New York visit with gay relaxation. . . Close to theatres and smart shops, and only a few steps from Fifth Avenue's famous Easter Parade, the Roosevelt is practically headquarters for Spring. . . Handy when you arrive, too—directly connected with Grand Central Terminal. . . Comfortable outside rooms (tub and shower) from \$5.

For your convenience
Roosevelt reservations may be made at
The Mount Royal Hotel
Montreal, Canada
Telephone Bclair 3632

**HOTEL
ROOSEVELT**

BERNARD G. HINES, Managing Director
MADISON AVENUE AT 45th ST., NEW YORK
ONLY 20 MINUTES BY EXPRESS HIGHWAY TO THE WORLD'S FAIR

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, now visiting Western Canada, attended Vancouver's Little Theatre Association's presentation of "Paolo and Francesca," at the Stanley Theatre, on Friday March 17. Following the production members of the Little Theatre Association executive were presented to Their Excellencies. Among those who had the honor of being presented: Mr. E. G. Mather, president, and Mrs. Mather; Mr. H. H. Simmonds, vice-president; Mrs. J. C. Talston, secretary; and Mr. and Mrs. E. Lando, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Stansfeld, Capt. and Mrs. E. Galland and Mr. Willson E. Knowlton.

Specially invited guests included Chief Justice Aulay Morrison, Mayor and Mrs. Lyle Telford, Judge and Mrs. C. J. Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. MacTavish, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Cromie, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Salter, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Robichaud and Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kelly.

Carnival Ball

TO HONOR the out-of-town guest skaters who will take part in the forthcoming Winter Club Skating Carnival taking place in Montreal on March 31 and April 1, at the Forum, a Carnival Ball will be given on Saturday Evening, April 1, at the Winter Club, following the final performance of the carnival.

Patrons and patronesses for the Carnival are Lady Meredith, Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Sir Edward Beatty, Sir Charles and Lady Gordon, Hon. Marguerite Shaughnessy, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Douglas, Mr. Huntly R. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell and Mr. Hugh Paton.

Presented

TWELVE Canadians were presented at Their Majesties' second Court on March 15, by Mrs. Massey, wife of Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner. Those who had the honor of being presented were: Miss Sheila Birks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Birks, of Montreal; Miss Mary Fowler, daughter of Mr.



MISS ANNA MARY McKENNA, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. A. McKenna of Ottawa, whose wedding will take place late in April to Squadron Leader J. A. Easton, R.A.F., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Easton of Winchester, Hants, England.

—Photograph by Paul Horvath.

and Mrs. W. A. Fowler, of Montreal; Miss Ann Walsh, daughter of Mr. L. P. Walsh, of Montreal; Mrs. Alan Sparling, wife of Captain Sparling, of Ottawa; Mrs. Arnold McCarter, wife of Major McCarter, of Ottawa; Miss Claire Hopkins, daughter of Mr. Percy Hopkins, of Toronto; Miss Ann Fisher, daughter of Mr. Donald Fisher, of Sackville, N.B.; Miss Mary Fisher, daughter of Mr. C. M. P. Fisher, of Sackville; Mrs. Stephen Morris, wife of Captain Morris, of Winnipeg; Miss Olive Broadbent, daughter of Mr. C. M. Broadbent, of Vancouver; Mrs. Charles Rolston, of Vancouver; Madame Leon Mayrand, wife of the Attache at Canada House.

Canadian Clubs Join

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. E. L. Patenaude attended by Lieut.-Colonel D. B. Papineau were guests of honor at the Canadian Clubs' luncheon held in Quebec on Thursday, March 16. Mr. Edmond Chasse, president of the club, and Mrs. R. A. Benoit, president of the Women's Canadian Club, presided jointly at the luncheon which was held at the Chateau Frontenac. Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, delivered an address entitled "Democracy at the Cross Roads."

Included among the guests were Lady Campbell, the Prime Minister of the Province, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Sir Thomas Chapais, Minister Without Portfolio, and leader of the Legislative Council, Chief Justice and Mrs. Albert Savigny, the Right Rev. Philip Carrington, Lord Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Carrington, Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Minister of Mines of the Province, and Mrs. Gagnon, Hon. Martin B. Fisher, Provincial Treasurer, and Mrs. Fisher, Hon. Joseph Bilodeau, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. Bilodeau, Hon. Dr. Albiny Paquette, Secretary of the Province and Mrs. Paquette, Hon. Gilbert Layton, Minister Without Portfolio, Mgr. Camille Roy, P.A.V.G., Vice Rector of Laval University, Hon. Alphonse Raymond, Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hugues Fortier and Mrs. Fortier, the Consul for the United States, and Mrs. John Randolph, the Consul for France and Mrs. Henri Bonna-



LADY GOODERHAM, Honorary Chairman of the Women's Committee of Toronto's First Annual Health Day, to be observed on March 25.

fous, Brigadier E. J. Renaud, Officer Commanding Military District No. 5, Lady Price, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Bancroft, and Mr. R. A. Benoit.

President Honored

A LUNCHEON in honor of Mrs. Edmund Boyd, retiring president of the Women's Musical Club, was an interesting event of Friday, March 17, in the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto. Those present included many members of the Rehearsal Club. Guests were received by Mrs. Boyd, and members of the executive at the head table included Miss Nella Jefferis, Mrs. W. B. Woods, Mrs. J. G. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. G. Counsell, Mrs. C. B. Cleveland, Mrs. Eric Clarke, Mrs. Roy Whitehead, Miss Mildred Graydon and Mrs. E. F. Garrow.

Regimental Dinner

THE annual regimental dinner of The Governor-General's Horse Guards took place on Friday, 17th March, at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto. The Regiment was honored by the presence of The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, with Mr. D. A. Fitzgerald in attendance as Honorary Aide-de-Camp. The Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Russel Locke, E.D., K.C., received the guests in the library.

Among those present were: Brigadier R. O. Alexander, S.D.O., District Officer Commanding; Col. Sir George McLaren Brown, K.B.E., Lt.-Col. J. K. Lawson, Lt.-Col. S. A. Lee, Group Capt. A. A. L. Currie, Col. R. T. Hall, Major G. Dudley Thomas, Lt.-Col. Lionel H. Millen, Col. the Hon. J. A. Hope, Major Heber M. Sharp, Squadron Leader W. A. Curtis, Major Hilton Wilkes, Col. Vaux Chadwick, Col. W. W. Denison, Col. Sandford Smith, Major R. G. Rudolf, Col. W. T. Brown, Major W. E. L. Coleman, Lt.-Col. W. L. Rawlinson, Lt.-Col. N. King Wilson, Major I. H. Cumberland, Col. H. D. L. Gordon, Lt.-Col. A. E. Nash, Lt.-Col. A. J. Everett, Lt.-Col. E. L. Caldwell, Lt.-Col.

H. H. Madill, Capt. Clark E. Locke, Capt. N. A. Keys, Lt.-Col. C. N. A. Ireson, Lt.-Col. Alan Thomas, Capt. A. Bunting, Capt. S.M.A. Roberts, Capt. J. W. Graham, Major V. W. Price, Mr. H. C. Wotherspoon, Lt.-Col. J. H. Laurie, Lt.-Col. F. H. Marani, Capt. Marc Berwick, Major E. T. Pointon, Capt. Jack Campbell, Capt. W. A. Boothe, Lt.-Col. W. W. Forsyth, Col. J. A. Roberts, Lt.-Col. A. E. S. Thompson, Capt. G. D. de S. Wotherspoon, Capt. A. C. Goodall, Maj. the Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, Maj. W. E. Ogden, Lt. Marshal Cleland, Lieut. R. W. F. James, Capt. Richard Paton, Lieut. Jack Eaton, Lieut. H. M. Howell, Lieut. C. B. Van Straubenzee.

At French Legation

THE Charge d'Affaires for France and Mrs. Henri de La Geneste entertained on the evening of Tuesday, March 14, at dinner at the French Legation, Ottawa. Their guests were the Belgian Minister, Baron Silvercruys, the Charge d'Affaires for the United States and Mrs. John Farr Simmons, Mrs. J. A. Schuurman, wife of the Consul-General for the Netherlands, the Consul-General for Poland and Mrs. Jan Pawlica, the Royal Italian Consul-General and the Marchesa Alberto Rossi-Longhi, Mr. Norman Wilson and the Hon. Cairine Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Redfern, Mr. and Mrs. David Key, the acting Consul-General for Germany and Mrs. H. U. Granow, Commander and the Hon. Mrs. H. A. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Ian McLennan, the Count Georges de Bouloche, Miss Marie Cannon, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Thollier.

Summer Symphony

THE Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association entertained at the Heliconian Club, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 15. Addresses by Dr. Roscoe Graham, Mr. B. K. Sandwell and Mr. Marcus Adeney, were followed by a musical trio composed of Mr. Harold Sumberg, Mr. Leo Barkin and Mr. Adeney, who



MRS. ALAN COCKERAM of Toronto, who was among those present at the St. Patrick's dance on March 17 at which the officers of the Irish Regiment of Canada (M.G.) were hosts. Colonel Cockeram was among the officers in charge of arrangements for the dance.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.



In a Season of Suits with
Fine Furs it's always
Fairweathers

Photographed—navy
rubbed wool suit with
diamond detail worn
with pure Silver Furs
—model hat with gra-
nium crown.

Fairweathers
88-90 YONGE ST. TORONTO

were present through the courtesy of the Toronto Musician's Protective Association. Among those attending were Lady Eaton, Mr. Boris Hambourg, Mr. Reginald Stewart, Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Miss Nella Jefferis, Mrs. Joshua Reynolds Smith, Mrs. B. K. Sandwell, Mrs. Gordon Weir, Mrs. George Teller, Mrs. A. Sinclair Gordon, Mrs. Mitchell Hepburn, Mrs. Howard Batten, Mrs. Alex MacDonald, Mrs. Harris McPhedran, Mr. and Mrs. J. McC. Baxter, and many others.

Law Club Banquet

THE annual banquet of the University of Toronto Law Club took place in Toronto on Friday, March 24, when Professor Roscoe Pound of the Law Faculty of Harvard University was the guest of the club and was introduced by Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy. A distinguished company of judges, lawyers, jurists and others were present including the Honorable the Chief Justice of Ontario, the Honorable the Chief Justice Rose, the Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton, the Hon. Mr. Justice Masten, the Hon. Mr. Justice McTague, the Hon. Mr. Justice Barlow, the Hon. Mr. Justice Godson, His Honor Judge Ian Macdonell; the Honorable H. J. Cody, President of the University of Toronto; Mr. J. R. Cartwright, Mr. R. L. Kellock, Mr. D. B. Goodman, Mr. A. A. Macdonald, Dr. Cecil Wright and Mr. W. B. Wood, president of the Law Club.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Skaitth have returned to Toronto from Miami, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell of Toronto and their daughters, Miss Dorothea and Miss Helen Campbell, who have been in Palm Beach, are now at the Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Florida.

Major-General and Mrs. J. H. Elm-sley, who have been in Toronto for the winter, are returning to Aurora in April.

Captain Herbert Holt, of Chippendale, Wiltshire, who has been visiting his parents, Sir Herbert and Lady Holt, in Nassau, The Bahamas, has sailed from New York on his return to England.

Mrs. E. A. Beardmore of Montreal has left to spend several weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. A. M. Russell has left Montreal enroute to the Pacific Coast, to be away six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Rutherford Caverhill, of Montreal, who are spending several weeks at Sea Island, Georgia, entertained at supper recently when their guests included Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Beatty, Mr. Trevor R. Manning and Mr. A. B. Garrow, all of Toronto; Mrs. Stephen White, Mrs. G. Blair Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parsons, Miss Mona Prentice, all of Montreal.

Mrs. Victor Drury, Miss Diana Drury, Miss Jehanne Languedoc and Miss Frances Sise, of Montreal, have sailed by the Lady Rodney on a three weeks' cruise to the West Indies.

Mr. and Mrs. William Willison, who spent part of their honeymoon in New York, have sailed for England on the Queen Mary. After a stay at the Park Lane Hotel, they have taken Lady Hay's apartment at 5 Drayton Court, Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.

**Lehigh Valley
Easter Excursions**
From Buffalo, Niagara Falls or
Suspension Bridge

Thursday, April 6
(Evening Trains Only)

Friday, April 7
(Tickets good on ALL Trains)

Round Trip Fares—
In Coaches (Plus Pullman Charges)
\$15.90 \$19.85

NEW YORK
21-DAY LIMIT

ATLANTIC CITY
CAPE MAY—OCEAN CITY
STONE HARBOR—WILDWOOD
16-DAY LIMIT

WASHINGTON
16-DAY LIMIT

LIBERAL STOPOVERS PERMITTED
Reservations, tickets, train service, etc.,
from Canadian National Ticket Offices at
Lehigh Valley Office, 11 King Street, West,
Toronto, Telephone Elgin 2214.

Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond

10. Mrs. Willison was formerly Miss Marion Wilks, daughter of Mrs. Langdon Wilks, "Langdon Hall," Blair, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels have left Toronto for Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross Sims and Miss Mary Sims have left Montreal to spend two weeks in Bermuda.

Mrs. Montague Bate has returned to Montreal after a short stay in Quebec with her parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Sir Thomas and Lady White have left Toronto for a short stay in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Gustave H. Rainville, of Montreal, has left to spend several weeks in Palm Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Jackson Dodds with her daughter, Miss Roma Dodds, who has been at school in Lauzanne, Switzerland, has returned to Montreal. Mrs. Dodds and Miss Dodds were presented at Court on March 9.

Miss Aileen Dennis, daughter of the late Colonel Dennis, C.M.G., of Victoria, B.C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Ball of Toronto.

Recent Canadian arrivals at Ravello Gardens Hotel, Bermuda, are: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. H. Wright of St. Catharines, Ont.; Mrs. W. J. Hume of Walkerville, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. S. Powell of Vancouver; Colonel and Mrs. R. Alexander MacFarlane, Mrs. E. G. Long and Miss Betty Long of Toronto.



LIONEL RAWLINSON LIMITED

Makers of Distinctive
Hand-Made Furniture

447-649 YONGE STREET
TORONTO



from NEW YORK

to Cherbourg and Southampton

Apr. 1 AQUITANIA
Apr. 7 QUEEN MARY
Apr. 15 AQUITANIA
Apr. 18 xGEORGIC
Apr. 21 QUEEN MARY
Apr. 29 AQUITANIA
*Cobh, Havre, Southampton only
to Plymouth, London
Apr. 6 ASCANIA
to Belfast, Liverpool
Apr. 7 ANDANIA
Apr. 14 *LACONIA
Apr. 21 *SAMARIA
Apr. 28 *SCYTHIA
*to Galway, Cobh, Liverpool only
*from Boston following day
*Galway, Dublin, Liverpool only
*Galway, Belfast, Liverpool only

from HALIFAX

to Plymouth, London
Apr. 3 AURANIA
Apr. 9 ASCANIA
to Belfast, Liverpool
Apr. 10 ANDANIA

Ask about our winter cruises to
Nassau, Havana, West Indies,
South America and Around
the World.

The man to see is your own
travel agent, or

CUNARD WHITE STAR
LIMITED
217 Bay Street (E.L.G. 3471) Toronto



BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

OUT-OF-DOORS

"Marching" Into Fun

BY NOEL BARBOUR

UP AND down a half-mile run in 14 minutes! Believe it or not, this is the unusual and thrilling experience of Gordon Whishart, Julian Sale, Vladimir Havlicek and others March 12th, skiing at Blue Mountain, Collingwood! While rain softened snow and ruined driving in Toronto, it stayed cold and invigorating up at Blue Mountain, overlooking Georgian Bay. And the Ski Club there had more visitors than any week-end this season except New Year's.

The motor driven ski-sleigh is the only one we know of in Ontario. The Buick 8-cylinder motor was contributed by Timothy Eaton, a Blue Mountain enthusiast. One of the two sleighs was clocked March 12th and took the skiers and spectators up to the top of the "Shush" Trail in 80 seconds! The "Shush" run is 2000 feet long—a 550 foot drop. The fastest running that day was done by the above-mentioned three, and by Bruton Strange (31 seconds), George Hees and Tony Griffin (33 seconds). Other fast runs, (not clocked) were made by Fred Southam, Ross Wilson, John Dinnick, Bill Qua, Mrs. George Hees and Mrs. Tony Griffin.

"Dimi" Havlicek ran the fast Shush beautifully, on one ski! A Toronto writer who has been skiing a month, took it for the first time, wandered off the track at high speed and found himself running alongside the sleigh-cables at 40 miles per hour! A neat turn and he was over the mound at the bottom—well over, head first! But skiing is such a safe kind of thrill that he came up laughing, without a scratch or a bruise! Speaking of safety, someone said a short while ago that if as many people played hockey every week-end, for instance, as ski, there would be hundreds of accidents, no doubt. But the ratio of accidents to skiers is almost negligible! Nowadays one learns safe skiing—snow-ploughing, stemming, turning—before one takes fast runs. By the time turning is mastered, fast runs are a "cinch," and the thrills are doubled. There are dozens of qualified instructors in various clubs, many of whom are glad to teach beginners just "for the love of it!"

For Beginners

WE FIGURED out, and had Norman Broadway, manager of this and the other "Elevator" in town, double-check it, that, at the rate of 106 seconds for an up-and-down run, one could make almost 16 runs in an hour of skiing (allowing time for taking off and putting on equipment)! Or, in two morning hours, and two afternoon hours, one would enjoy 64 runs, or nearly 25 miles of down-hill skiing! Think of that!

But one doesn't need to take the fast (though perfectly safe) Shush, Granny and Kandahar Trails from the top of the ski-sleigh cables. One can follow the Granny to the Novice, either take or leave a thrilling hair-pin turn, and cut back to the top of the practice hill. This gives one a good half-mile run that suits the

average first-season skier and thrills one with the magnificent view all the way down for as much as 100 miles across Georgian Bay!

It's a wonder more spectators don't go up to the Blue Mountain. The roads are kept open all winter long, and the drive is about two hours from Toronto—not much more from Hamilton. When the new highway is completed by way of Shelburne, the Blue Mountain district will be one of the most popular play grounds in Ontario, the year round.

The ski-sleigh would give camera fans and lovers of beauty a chance to take wonderful "shots" and view a scene of grandeur—without any effort at all! Or, if one wants effort, one can walk for miles through lovely glens, scenic caves and into picturesque spots that carry one back to old England and Scotland.

Beauty of Ontario

THE Devil's Glen, in spite of its name, is one of the most beautiful places in Canada, and this writer has seen most of the beauty-spots on the face of this wonderful country from Bras d'Or, to Vancouver Island. Sir William Osler's hunting lodge on the side of the mountain, near Collingwood, is a treat for the most blasé eye. Duntroon—just listen to that name. Duntroon—is what it should be to justify that lovely name! It is indeed a bit of auld Scotland, about 1500 feet above sea-level, overlooking hundreds of miles of Georgian Bay and its shoreline. Near Duntroon corners are rolling hills, ideal for the average skier, and superb streams stocked every year with speckled beauties and not all leased to private parties! What a Paradise this place is going to be for a certain Toronto writer this summer—as it has been this winter!

Even in April, when there's no skiing nor trout-fishing a party has been arranged for perch-fishing! Leo Dolan from Ottawa and Frank Prendergast from Toronto are going up with us, we hope, and we expect we'll have a lot of fun—absorb a lot of renewed health and energy.

In The Summer

THEN there is bass fishing from July 1 and lake trout all season long. There are deer, jack-rabbits galore and fishing in the Fall. Then on to winter sports of all kinds and varieties from November to March! "Dimi" Havlicek (the former Trade Commissioner for Czechoslovakia who will meet Ross Wilson in the Davis Cup tournament this year) has winter-sported all over Europe and Canada (including being bombed in Barcelona last winter!) and he says there's no place like the Blue Mountains, in Ontario at least. He has attended some of the most original and thrilling winter carnivals and ski masquerades we've ever heard of, and a "gang" of congenial spirits are now organizing such parties for next winter, up at Duntroon, near Collingwood.

AT THE THEATRE

Noble Acting in a Noble Play

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

CHARLES MORGAN'S novel, "The Fountain," revealed some years ago the presence in contemporary English literature of a new and exceptionally sincere, delicate and penetrating mind, with a rather special talent for delineating the interactions of powerful and passionate human beings closely associated in a little group and a good deal isolated from the world. Such subject-matter is obviously highly suitable for handling on the stage, and it is therefore no surprise that a year ago he wrote what he terms a sort of footnote to his novels in the shape of "The Flashing Stream," which is being presented at the Royal Alexandra this week. It exhibits all the merits of the novels, including an uncanny skill in the use of a romantic background to heighten both the sense of isolation and the impressiveness of the drama; the scene is a mediaeval fortress on a remote Atlantic island, occupied by an Admiralty engineering party desperately busy trying to perfect an anti-aircraft device which depends on highly abstruse mathematical formulae.

It is Mr. Morgan's premise that the higher mathematics are a creative art, like painting and musical composition, which takes possession of the whole soul of the artist during the creative period, and which pays no regard to the social utility or otherwise of the object created; a perfect mathematical formula is an expression of the soul of its creator, and is an end in itself, whether it is to benefit or harm mankind or neither. His task might have been easier if he had selected a more familiar type of creativity, a novelist or a composer; but he needed a more co-operative form in which several people can work together, and mathematics looked suitable. It necessitates a lot of explaining about the nature of the mental process in mathematics, and I am not sure that the extreme absorption of Ferrers, the great calculator, would be wholly convincing in the hands of a less dexterous actor than Godfrey Tearle.

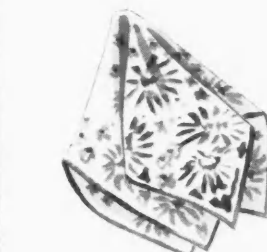
THE thesis of the play is that, to the great creative spirit, sexual continuity, not as a good in itself but as a necessary means to single-mindedness, is complete concentration on the work in hand, is requisite and attainable during the creative period, even



ANDRE MAUROIS, world famous writer and brilliant lecturer, and member of the French Academy, who is speaking at the Eaton Auditorium on April 3rd, Town Hall Series.

in persons of very powerful passions. Two such persons of opposite sex can, during the creative period, work together in a self-imposed disregard of their sexual nature, though all the circumstances of their collaboration are such as to stimulate passion in the highest degree. To this end Mr. Morgan provides Ferrers with an assistant in the person of Karen Selby, one of the six greatest mathematicians in the world, aged thirty, and a woman of passionate temperament and extreme straightforwardness. Since their continuity would hardly provide the requisite action for a drama, there has to be a plot, which deals with the efforts of Lady Helston, wife of the local admiral, to get the experimental station closed down by way of revenge for the repulse of her advances to Ferrers. Karen rescues it by going through the motions of conceding to the Admiralty that there may have been an error in the basic calculations, a concession which Ferrers has contemptuously refused to admit. There is no

And Suddenly— it's Spring



The brim of this pert sailor is made of shiny black synthetic straw. The doll-size crown and bow are white patent. \$5

A cluster of brilliant cherries for your neckline or lapel. \$2

Boutonniere of starch white "pleated" pique to pin on the front of your Easter suit. 75c

A deep roomy bag of glossy black patent with double handles of corded silk. 4.95

Strands of Celtogel (rayon) cord are cunningly twisted to make an interesting belt. You may have it in black-and-white, green-and-black, red-and-navy, pink-and-wine. \$3

Flower-printed handkerchief of fine linen—a touch of Spring for your suitcoat pocket! 45c

A blouse that's really a charmer—a foam of icing-white eyelet-embroidered batiste with ruffles of narrow Val lace! 3.98

Dutch-girl pump with an intriguing "keg" heel. Good-looking in black, navy and Japonica lizard calf. 8.75

Lacy mesh stockings that look as fragile as a cobweb. You'll like the alluring Spring shades. 2.50

Other mesh stockings at \$1

Simpson's

error, all that is needed is more time, and the play closes with Ferrers and Karen admitting their love and postponing its realization until the job is completed. This part of the drama might have been provided by Mr. Somerset Maugham; unconsciously perhaps it was.

WHERE Mr. Morgan excels Mr. Maugham is in the portrayal of certain very noble and rarefied types of character under strong pressure. Such parts require actors possessing both great experience and a great capacity for comprehending nobility of character. The *Karen Selby* of Margaret Rawlings is a portrait of the utmost beauty and subtlety, which yields fresh delights every time one sees it. Not one of her many difficult speeches and exacting pieces of "business" misses fire in the slightest degree. Mr. Tearle as Ferrers is equally successful in a more thankless task, for it must be admitted that the self-absorption of genius, whether in mathematics or in cinema-acting, is not wholly a pleasurable spectacle to the more common human being. Yet any attempt to make Ferrers ingratiate would be fatal; all that the actor can do is help us to see Ferrers through the eyes of Karen, who understands him because she is the same sort of genius. A cast practically identical with that which presented the play all season in London rounds out a completely satisfying performance, and brings back to Canada Patricia Godfrey, the daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Godfrey, and a former Hart House Theatre star. Miss Godfrey gives us a *Lady Helston*

which could hardly be bettered if she had spent all her life in the theatre world of London, and is perfectly in key with the whole delightful production.

This is a play of major importance. We think New York will like it, but if it doesn't that is New York's misfortune, not the play's fault.



ANGELA DILLER, noted musician, author and lecturer of New York who is conducting classes for teachers of music at Moulton College, Toronto, during Easter week.

Is This the Reason You Are Constipated?

If you're wondering why your bowels don't work right... stop and think about what you eat. Bread, meat, eggs and potatoes. All good nourishing foods... but lacking in "bulk" after the digestive process. And you need "bulk!" Food that gives the bowels something to work on... to help them move.

If it's this lack of "bulk" that's causing your constipation, Kellogg's All-Bran is just what you need. After digestion a soft mass remains which helps your bowels move. In addition, All-Bran gives you Nature's intestinal tonic, vitamin B₁. Eat this tasty ready-to-eat cereal every day, drink plenty of water, and enjoy happier days. All-Bran is made by Kellogg in London, Can. Sold by every grocer.

Announcements

DEATHS

MR. ARTHUR YOCKNEY, of 10540 124 st., Edmonton, passed away in a local hospital on February 21, aged 86 years. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Isobel, of Edmonton; three sisters, Mrs. Reginald Williams and Mrs. Stanley Taylor, both of Winnipeg, and Miss Annie Yockney, of Evanston, Illinois; and two brothers, Charles and Frank, both of Vancouver Island.

FREE Write for Booklet
NEW 1935 VARIETIES
WINCO
Roses

Enjoy the thrill of growing lovely new roses. Send for FREE 16-page color illustrated booklet showing 1935 varieties with complete cultural information. Write today. WINONA NURSERY COMPANY, DEPT. F., WINONA, ONTARIO.

SOLO BY LEADING NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS

EASTER Excursions
(Round Trip Fares from Toronto)

APRIL 6-7

\$25.50 ★ IN PULLMANS
\$20.85 IN COACHES

To ATLANTIC CITY WASHINGTON or NEW YORK

\$28.45 ★ IN PULLMANS
\$23.35 IN COACHES

To NEW YORK and ATLANTIC CITY

★ Plus Pullman Fare

Through sleepers will be operated Toronto to Atlantic City and Washington leaving at 7:40 P.M., C.P.R., Thursday, April 6th.

RETURN LIMIT
New York 21 Days; Atlantic City and Washington 16 Days
Liberal Stopovers returning

For further information, tickets and reservations, apply to H. E. HEAL, (Room 606) 69 Yonge Street, Toronto. Phone Elgin 7220, or C.P.R. Agents.

Pennsylvania Railroad

LONDON LETTER

Television Starts a War

BY P.O.D.

London, March 6.

ABOUT ten days ago there was a fight for the British lightweight championship between a tough and willing young man named Boon and another young man named Danahar, who was equally willing but not quite so tough. It was a grand fight, and kept a packed house on its feet and yelling for fourteen thrilling rounds. But the most interesting thing about it was that six miles away three cinema audiences were able to watch the fight in actual progress on the screen. Yes, while it was on!

It has taken a little while for the significance of this new development to sink in. Now it is realized that an extremely important and at present rather disturbing factor has entered into the show business. All over London conferences are being held—heads of the B.B.C., owners of chains of cinemas, promoters of prize-fights and races, managers of television companies—all trying to figure out how their various interests are going to be affected.

The one set of people who seem to know exactly what they want are the cinema proprietors. And what they want is large and simple. They want their own transmitters and the control of the whole machinery of cinema television. It is one thing, they point out, to televise for the small domestic receiver, as the B.B.C. does, and quite another to do it for the big screens of the cinema. The difference is not merely one of scale, but of the whole character of the



JASCHA HEIFETZ, world famous violinist who will inaugurate next season's Celebrity Concert Series at Massey Hall on November 1. The series will include such notables as Vladimir Horowitz, Muriel Dickson, Rose Hampton and Nelson Eddy.

programs supplied.

At the same time, they must obviously come to some sort of agreement with the B.B.C., which controls the only television service that exists at present. The cinema owners are anxious for such co-operation—especially as about £12,000,000 would be required for a complete national service but the B.B.C. television authorities are decidedly non-committal.

So far the B.B.C. have agreed to the televising of certain "news events," such as the Boon-Danahar fight, in cinemas, but they insist that this must not be taken as a precedent. And their Director of Television has gone on record as considering it very unlikely that B.B.C. "studio" programs will ever be so broadcast—or "telecast," if you prefer. Like the cinema managers, he feels that they are unsuitable, and must continue to be unsuitable.

They Are Going Ahead

AS MIGHT perhaps be expected, a definitely hostile attitude to cinema television is taken up by the gentlemen who spend their professional hours promoting prize-fights and horse-races and football and hockey matches and the like. The Football League won't even allow the broadcasting of league matches. And now it is said that the British Boxing Board is likely to ban the televising of prize-fights, on the ground that it would seriously affect the attendance at such sporting ventures.

Obviously even a very earnest fight-fan might well prefer to sit comfortably in a cinema and see a fistie battle and hear it, too—at a cost of two shillings, rather than pay about a guinea for his seat in the arena, and have a lot of excited rough-necks climbing over him and yelling in his ear. And the same applies to races. Why go all the way to Aintree to see the Grand National, if you can see it much better and almost for nothing within five minutes' walk of your office?

It sounds reasonable enough, and yet one may doubt if it would work out as the promoters fear. The same sort of argument was used against broadcasting, and is still used; but there is nothing to show that the broadcasting of prize-fights, for instance, has resulted in smaller attendances. The Harringay Arena was packed for the Boon-Danahar fight, and it probably would have been equally full if every cinema in London had been televising it. The real thing is always the real thing.

In the meantime, the cinema owners are going ahead fast with their television plans. The Gaumont-British Corporation are fitting up their eighty or more London cinemas with the necessary equipment, and announce that they intend to televise the Derby. The other big circuits are following their example as, of course, they were bound to do. This is a competition in which it doesn't do to give your rivals too big a start, or any start at all.

As for the sporting and other promoters, they will have to come into line. Time marches on, as we are always being reminded, and if they don't march with it, they will simply get walked on. Besides, the cinema industry has plenty of money. There is nothing to prevent it organizing its own prize-fights and other contests, if it has to. If the public want cinema television—and it apparently does—nothing can stop it. It is here, and here to stay.

The "Curse" Slips

LAST week there died in London a man who once in his lifetime had such a thrill as only one other man in modern times has experienced. He dug a shaft down through the drifting sand and crumbled ruins of the "Valley of the Kings" in Egypt, and coming upon a narrow doorway in the rock, thrust a candle through a little hole that he made. When his eyes had become accustomed to the darkness he saw "strange animals, statues, and gold—everywhere the glint of gold." He had discovered the Tomb of Tutankhamen, who had lain there undisturbed for nearly 3300 years, a Pharaoh in his final glory!

This man, who has just died, was Howard Carter. The other, who shared with him that amazing and triumphant moment, was Lord Carnarvon. And even his thrill can hardly have been so great as Carter's, for it was Carter who had planned it all and done all the work. Lord Carnarvon merely supplied the necessary funds—very necessary and very considerable funds. Digging for buried Pharaohs is one of the world's most expensive hobbies.

It will be recalled that Lord Car-

Nemo's New "Elegance Line"



ULTRA FASHIONS TO
SVELTELY MOULD THE
AVERAGE AND SLIGHTLY
« « LARGER TYPES » »

Thinking wistfully of the new high-bosomed, tiny-waisted, round-hipped figure of this new season? NEMO anticipated your dreaming and created these superb new foundations. Garments that feature suave loveliness of fabric, finesse of fit, lightness of weight—achieving the art of deft control minus bulk and burden. These "elegancies" are made from real silk satin and "Nemonet"—the new "Lastex" net. (Exclusive with The T. Eaton Co. in Toronto.)

A. CORSELETTE—For Tall Slender or Average Figures. Fine "Nemonet" with smooth rayon real silk satin panels—with well-divided uplift lace brassiere section. Clever insert of "Nemonet" at back for extra freedom. Sizes 26 to 34. Each 11.00.

B. GIRDLE—For Slender or Average figures. Real silk satin with "Nemonet" side panels. New high waistline. Boneless back, moderate boning over diaphragm. Sizes 26 to 32. Each 8.50.

C. CORSELETTE—"Frenchy-looking" garment in "Nemonet", with rayon real silk satin panels and lace top with average uplift. Sizes 34 to 42. Each 12.50.

D. GIRDLE—For Average Tall Figures—"Bosom High" Girdle—coming 3" above the waistline. "Nemonet" with narrow panels of real silk satin, and lace uplift bust. In 2 lengths—Average and Long. Sizes 26 to 34. Each 10.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

CLASSIC SPLENDOR



MARLBOROUGH

The perfect adoration to any table setting and befittingly proper for the most formal of occasions.

Marlbrough crystalware is made in Canada from the world renowned Val St. Lambert full lead crystal. Its intricate, deep cut design is all hand cut and a tribute to Canadian craftsmanship.

Marlbrough Crystalware is "open stock" in case of breakage, pieces may readily be replaced.

CLAPPERTON'S

MAKERS OF HIGHEST QUALITY DEEP CUT CRYSTAL

Marlbrough, one of a family of Clapperton Crystalware is obtainable through Canada's leading departmental stores, jewellery stores and gift shops.

27 YEARS OF HELPING HOUSEWIVES



Sani-Flush makes water-closet bowls as clean as new—does it easily, quickly, without scrubbing—positively cannot hurt plumbing connections. Shake a little of this powder into the bowl twice a week to keep it sparkling-clean.

Sani-Flush
Cleans Water-Closet Bowls

Sani-Flush was introduced 27 years ago with advertisements like this. Millions of women say Sani-Flush is the easiest and best known way to clean toilets. (Also cleans out auto radiators.) See directions on can. Sold by grocery, drug, hardware, and syndicate stores. 15c and 30c sizes. Made in Canada. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

"I'm a changed being, Jane Seymour"



A YEAR ago this woman came to my Salon and said: "I've never done anything for my skin, but your advertisements have made me feel I'd like to try. Will you tell me exactly what I should use?"

"Certainly," I said. "You've a good skin, but it's dry. You need Cleansing Cream and Juniper Skin Tonic every night, and Orange Skin Food to supple those tissues."

"In the morning, more Juniper, and then a day-long finish with Petal Cream, Dry-skin Powder, Paste Rouge and Lipstick."

I met her at a party recently, looking, as she said herself, "a changed being." "I can never thank you enough," she said. "Since I've looked after my skin regularly, I've felt younger, my clothes have suited me better, and I've found new interest in life. If only women knew what a difference it makes!"

You can get my preparations from any of my agents and do ask for my book "Speaking Frankly"—or write to me for it: Jane Seymour, 251 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. My Bond Street Salon is at 21-22 Grosvenor Street, London, England.

Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

S. H. BEARDMORE AGENCIES—Exclusive Canadian Distributors